The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XXI. THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1846. No. 2797.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *(except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are* MR. WM. BALL *and* MR. ALFRED FAIRFAX, *Collectors, Sydney;* MR. WM. TRESS, *Bathurst;* MR. LABAN WHITE, *Windsor;* MR. HUGH TAYLOR, *Parramatta;* MR. A. W. LARYMORE, *Maitland and Wollombi;* MR. JOHN BROWN, *Campbelltown;* MR. JOHN COLEMAN, *Penrith;* MR. THOMAS W. PALMER, Deputy Postmaster, *Wollongong;* MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn;* MR. STEPHEN NUTTER, *Queanbeyan;* MR. THOMAS HOPE, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool,* MR. MICHAEL DOYLE, *Berrima;* MR. ROBERT DAVISON, *for the District of Yass;* MR. THOMAS DOWSE, *Moreton Bay;* MR. JOHN HOULDING, Postmaster, *Raymond Terrace;* MR. PIERCE HEGARTY, *Musclebrook;* MR. HORATIO TOZER, *Port Macquarie;* MR. HENRY ALDERSON, *Clarence River;* MR. J. B. RUNDLE, *Murrurundi;* MR. W. H. MORTIMER, *Port Phillip;* MR. WM. B. RHODES, *Wellington, Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand;* MR. U. B. BARFOOT, *Van Diemen's Land; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of the Proprietors,* "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," *who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged.*

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods* ONLY *can Subscribers decline by giving Notice, and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter.* ADVERTISEMENTS *must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a. m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post-paid, or they will not be taken in.*

REDUCTION OF FARES!!!

TO THE HUNTER.

BY the Company's Steam-packet *SOVEREIGN*:—
Saloon, 2s.
Fore cabin, 1s. only,
THIS DAY, *and every Monday and Thursday,* at 8 A.M.
JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
Hunter River Wharf.

"CORNUBIA" STEAMER.
FROM KELLICK'S WHARF,
EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY at 8 P.M.,
And Anlaby's, Morpeth, every Wednesday and Saturday at 8 A.M.
CABIN, 4s. STEERAGE, 2s.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.
THE STEAMER *MAITLAND* will positively leave THIS EVENING, at 6 P.M.
Commercial Wharf, May 7. 7364

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO MELBOURNE.
THE SCHOONER *VANGUARD* is for the present withdrawn from the trade.
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 468, George-street. 7225

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.
THE Regular Packet schooner *PHŒBE*, 100 tons (expected hourly), being a chartered vessel, is under engagement to sail seven days after arrival.
For freight or passage, having very superior accommodation, apply to
S. H. SMYTH, Wyatt's-buildings, 325, Castlereagh-street North,
Or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 468, George-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN.
THE favourite packet brigantine *WATERLILY*, 145 tons register, John Hayle, Commander, will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN MACNAMARA, Hobart Town Packet Office, Queen-street.
May 7. 7219

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT,
THE PACKET-BRIG *MAUKIN*, 145 tons, Captain Pringle. This vessel is expected to sail in a few days, and her cargo being nearly all engaged, will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM WRIGHT, Morris-place, Lower Fort-street.

FOR TAHITI VIA NEWCASTLE.
THE first-class British-built barque *HONDURAS*, 392 tons, H. Courtenay Kuyper, master. For light freight and passage only apply to the Commander, on board; or to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO., Hunter-street.
April 29. 6825

FOR LONDON.
THE first-class fast-sailing Barque *ST. GEORGE*, 389 tons register, Captain R. T. Hensman, is now taking in cargo, and will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, Lower George-street.
May 2. 7059

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
THE fine, fast-sailing Barque *POSTHUMOUS*, Captain Marshall.
This vessel presents a desirable opportunity for cabin, intermediate, or steerage passengers, being 7 feet between decks.
For freight or passage apply to
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO., or
J. L. MONTEFIORE AND CO., Spring-street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,
HAVING ROOM ONLY FOR 100 BALES WOOL.
THE fine fast-sailing, A 1 ship *SULTANA*, 374 tons register, R. Langford, Commander, will sail on or about the 7th instant. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to
CAMPBELL AND CO.
Campbell's Wharf, May 1. 6894

SUBSCRIPTIONS towards a Testimonial to Dr. Leichhardt and his party:—

	£	s.	d.	PAID.
Amount already advertised..	1023	7	6	,,
...cis Murphy	1	1	0	,,
...B. Myles	1	1	0	,,
...n Murphy	1	0	0	,,
...n Armstrong	0	10	0	,,
...ward Hughes	0	2	6	,,
...n Deaver	0	2	6	,,
...n Carey	0	2	6	,,
...mas Carey	0	2	6	,,
...eph White	0	2	6	,,
...G. B.	0	2	6	,,
...Friend	0	5	0	,,
...ert D. Trimble	0	2	6	,,
...n Coulan	0	10	0	,,
...ert Mamie	1	1	0	,,
...C. O'Connell	3	3	0	,,
...C. Innes	5	0	0	,,
...xander C. Hood	1	1	0	,,
Total..	£1038	17	0	

ROBERT GRAHAM, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.
April 27. 7224

SYDNEY CHORAL SOCIETY.
MEMBERS are informed that the subscriptions for the current year are now due, and they are requested to forward their respective amounts to the Treasurer. No tickets for the approaching anniversary meeting will be issued to members unless they have paid up their subscriptions and fines.
W. M'DONELL, Secretary.
...ington-street, May 1. 7020

TESTIMONIAL TO THE MEMORY OF BISHOP EPALLE.

AT a meeting of the Catholic Clergy, convened by the Vicar-General, and held at St. Mary's, on the 3rd instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of perpetuating the memory of this lamented prelate, at which was present the Right Rev. Dr. Douarre, the Rev. Mons. Rocher, procurator for the Oceanic Missions, and the Catholic Clergy of Sydney, the very Rev. Dr. Gregory spoke as follows:—

My Lord and Reverend Brethren,

We are assembled to take into consideration the best means of perpetuating, according to the custom of our Christian forefathers, the memory of a martyred prelate, the amiable Bishop of Sion.

Six months ago, and he was amongst us—a joyful, pious, saintly young man, for he had not attained his 35th year, full of zeal, and full of the Spirit of God, animating his holy companions to look forward with eagerness to the moment when they would be able to commence their pious labours among the poor children of nature inhabiting that part of Oceanica committed to his pastoral charge. But wonderful are the ways of God—inscrutable his judgments. Whilst it is the ordinary course of his Providence to gather together his people in the fullness of their days, and to permit the seeds of destruction sin has implanted in the nature of man, to grow up to maturity and to work out their own purpose—gradually even as they spring up—not unfrequently does he ordain that the course shall be checked, and that like King Ezekias, ere he has closed one half his days, he shall go down to the gates of the grave. The hand of the Lord has smote the shepherd—on account of the sins of the people, to reduce whom to the sweet yoke of Jesus, he had left his own country, has Bishop Epalle been struck down in the flower of his days. Fervent and zealous in the vigour of youth, perhaps the decline of years might have brought on inactivity and carelessness. How many would boldly meet death in the field, whose courage would wear away under a long continued uncertain warfare. But would this have been the end of him whose tragic death has diffused such a sweet melancholy over this meeting? Could exertion have exhausted or age diminished that spirit that meteor-like retained all its brightness whilst it appeared before us? No, we cannot suppose it—yet, who would have imagined that in the college of the apostles, *one* would have denied his Divine Master, and *another* would have fallen from his vocation into treason and despair? Let us not therefore call in question the wisdom of the divine decrees. To us the future is impenetrable; but of this we are assured that if the just man be prevented by death, he shall be at rest; and have we not reason therefore to conclude, when we consider the devotedness of Bishop Epalle, the unabating energy with which he gave himself to the sacred duties of his mission of love, that being made perfect in a short space, he fulfilled a long time, that his soul pleased God, and therefore he has received him into his joys.

Six months ago, and he offered up the sacred mysteries of our holy religion in behalf of our own people in this very church; but now his cold and lifeless remains lie buried in the land of those who imbrued their hands in his blood. Those eyes which so recently beamed upon us benevolence and good will, are closed; that tongue which so often soothed the pangs of the sorrowful, and preached the truths of everlasting life with so much success to the inhabitants of New Zealand, is mute and motionless. Those hands which have so often administered the rites of religion are folded in the stiff form of death, upon a breast without guile.—We had hoped to have been aided by his enlightened mind at our approaching Synod, but even the shadow of his form has disappeared from the surface of the earth—our adopted country will never again be gladdened by his presence. I have therefore convened you to take into consideration the most Christian method of perpetuating the memory of this holy man. We who have been edified by his example, require nothing to remind us of his virtues, but those who come after us may not know what manner of man he was.

At the conclusion of this address, the Rev. Dean M'ENCROE arose, and begged to propose the following resolution, which was seconded by the Rev. J. C. SUMNER, and carried unanimously:—"That a monument be erected in Sydney to perpetuate the memory of the Right Rev. Dr. John Baptist Epalle, Bishop of Sion, who laid down his life on December 16th, 1845, at the island of Isabel, in the act of carrying out the commission of his Divine Redeemer, to 'go teach all nations.'"

The second resolution was proposed by the Rev. P. Hallinan, and seconded by the Rev. Dean M'Encroe, and carried unanimously:—"That a subscription for the purpose of carrying the above resolution into effect, be forthwith opened, and that the Rev. J. C. Sumner be requested to undertake the duty of Treasurer, and Mr. Lewis J. Linch that of honorary Secretary.

The following subscriptions were then received:—

	£	s.	d.
Right Rev. Dr. Douarre, Bishop of New Caledonia	10	0	0
Right Rev. Dr. Bataillon, Wallis' Island, (per his Vicar-General)	10	0	0
The Mission of the late Bishop Epalle	15	0	0
The Society of Mary, of which the Bishop was a member	50	0	0
The Procurator of the same Society at Sydney	5	0	0
Right Rev. Bishop Pompallier (per his agent)			
The Very Rev. Dr. Gregory, V.G.	10	0	0
Rev. Dean M'Encroe	5	0	0
Rev. J. C. Sumner	5	0	0
Rev. P. Hallinan	1	0	0
Rev. Peter Young	1	0	0
Rev. R. M'Cormack	1	0	0

Several other subscriptions have since been received, which will be published in due time. 7288

THE ACCORDION.
MR. S. F. MOSSMAN announces to his friends and the public that he will give instructions on the Accordion during the ensuing season.
This instrument, though of inferior compass to the pianoforte, organ, or harp, nevertheless possesses a power and sweetness of tone that neither of them surpass, which combined with its portability renders it deserving the attention of musical amateurs, especially when scarcely *one half* the number of lessons and time required to attain moderate skill on either of the latter is sufficient to enable any person to comprehend enough of the former to practice without the aid of a teacher.
S. F. M. having a thorough mechanical knowledge of the principle on which this instrument is constructed, guarantees to repair and tune Accordions, Seraphines, Concertinos, as effectually as they could be done in Britain or France, and at reasonable charges.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. Birnstingl and Co., George-street, where instruments may be left for repair. 7234

Commissariat Office, Sydney, 30th April, 1846.
THE Contractors for furnishing the supplies for the Military and Convict Service, in the districts of
SYDNEY
PARRAMATTA
LIVERPOOL, AND
HARTLEY,
having given the stipulated notice to terminate their Contract on the 30th of June next, notice is hereby given, that Tenders *in duplicate* will be received at this Office, until Thursday, the 21st May proximo, at 12 o'clock (noon), for furnishing the said supplies from the 1st July next to the 31st March, 1847, under the terms and conditions originally published by me for the purpose by advertisement dated 13th January, 1846, and inserted in the *Government Gazette* of the 20th of that month, with the exception of clause 13; instead of which, the Contractor will be bound to continue his contract for the remaining nine calendar months of the financial year ending 31st March next.
The conditions of contract, with printed forms of tender, may be had on application at this Office.
T. W. RAMSAY, Dep. Com. Gen.
6912

Commissariat Office, Sydney, April 29.
REQUIRED FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE—
16,000 lbs. Liverpool Salt
3,000 lbs. of St. Ubes ditto
80 lbs. of Saltpetre
Tenders, *in duplicate*, for the above will be received at this Office until Thursday, the 7th of May proximo, at twelve o'clock noon.
T. W. RAMSAY, Dep. Com. Gen.
6828

Commissariat Office, Sydney, 30th April, 1846.
REQUIRED FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE,
150 BEEF TIERCES.
NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders, *in duplicate*, for the above, will be received at this Office, until Thursday, the 7th of May proximo, at twelve o'clock, noon.
T. W. RAMSAY, Dep. Com. Gen.
6919

AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY,
FOR THE PURCHASE OR RENTING OF MINERAL LANDS IN THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA presents a rich and inviting field for mining operations. The ores are rich and abundant, and the present is a favourable opportunity for investing, prior to English capitalists competing for the mineral lands.
Seven Copper Mines, and three of Lead and Silver, are at present in working operation, and several others are known, which it is anticipated will shortly commence working.
Parties favourable to the formation of a Company for the purpose, as above specified, will please to communicate their names to the undersigned, who will furnish ever, explanation on personal application, or in reply to letters (post paid).
LOUIS PIESSE.
Address at Mr. Beattie's, 88, George street. 7043

GRAND CONCERT.
MR. DEANE begs to announce that, under distinguished patronage, he proposes giving a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, at the Royal Hotel, on Wednesday Evening, the 13th instant, on which occasion Mr. Deane will be assisted by Mrs. Bushelle, Madame Carandini, Miss Deane, Mr. Wallace, and the Messrs. Deane, the Harmonic Club, and by the kind permission of Colonel Despard, the Band of the 99th Regiment.
The full particulars of the Concert will be given in Concert bills. 7248

CARD.
SIGNOR CARANDINI begs to inform his numerous pupils, that in consequence of a fashionable concert taking place at the Royal Hotel on Wednesday Evening, he will feel obliged by his pupils attending on the Tuesday previous.
May 6. 7247

BILLIARDS.
JAMES CUNNINGHAM begs to inform the admirers of Billiards, that his room is now ready, and having spared no expense to render the table and room complete, their patronage is respectfully solicited.
Mr. Spencer (late of William Toogood's Hotel) will be in attendance to conduct the table.
Cunningham's Hotel, King-street. 7289

NOTICE.
HECTOR'S BONDED STORE, (late Wilson's) near the Queen's Wharf, will in future be open from 9 o'clock, A.M., until 12, at noon.
Mr. H. begs to solicit the patronage of his friends and the public, and to point out to them the great advantage of bonding goods in his Store, from its near proximity to the Custom House and central situation in town. The temporary foot bridge now erecting from his wharf to the Circular Quay will be completed in a very short time, and will prove to be of the utmost convenience to the public at large, and particularly to parties bonding goods in his Store, as it will bring the Store and Custom House within two minutes' walk of each other. Goods will be stored on the most reasonable terms, and the utmost care will be taken to prevent plunder, and ensure their being delivered in as good condition as when received. 6970

452 GEORGE-STREET. 452
NEAR THE POST-OFFICE.
TEETH.—MR. J. EMANUEL, Examined Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, Member of the College of Surgeons of Holland, continues to invite attention to his beautiful and unequalled method of fixing the newly discovered artificial silecious teeth, which never change colour, break, or decay, and defy detection. His method is simple and success so certain that he will readily undertake any case wherein others have failed. Guaranteed to answer mastication and articulation. Teeth extracted, stopped, and cleansed.
☞ Mr. E.'s charges are strictly moderate to meet the means of all classes.
Instantaneous relief for the tooth-ache sold in bottles at 2s. 6d., and 5s. per bottle.
Observe—Private door of Mr. Peek, Grocer. 9128

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.
RICHARD LAMB invites persons requiring first-rate time-keepers to call at his Shop and inspect his Silver Lever Watches, with detached escapements, maintaining power, hard enamel dials, seconds, jewelled, &c. 6957

BERLIN AND SHADED WOOLS.
JUST RECEIVED, by Mrs. Woolcott, a fresh supply of the above, with striped and penelope canvas, &c., &c.
ALSO,
A small assortment of children's Saxony, merino, and velvet dresses.
475, George-street.
May 5. 7262

CHRISTOPHER NEWTON AND BROTHER do not intend in future to trouble their friends with long advertisements, feeling satisfied, from the continued increase of business, that the public are well acquainted with the minutiæ of their stock, unequalled as it is in New South Wales, in point of assortment, extent, quality, and price.
It is their intention from time to time to inform the visitors at the Bee Hive of any very decided bargains on new goods; while, at the same time, they will always endeavour to retain their general character for unprecedented cheapness.
To their kind supporters in the country districts, and those who have favoured them with orders from the adjacent colonies, they pledge themselves to continue their utmost exertions to merit even a larger amount of their patronage; and if any difference is shown it will be to pay more attention when an order is intrusted to their care and judgement.
C. N. and Brother still urge upon the public to bear in mind that only
EIGHT (8) WEEKS
Will now elapse before the
SALE BY AUCTION
takes place, and parties requiring drapery and slops should not lose so good an opportunity—an opportunity which to present appearances cannot again occur. In the
SHOW ROOM
will be found
SILKS of every class
SHAWLS from the lowest price to the richest qualities
PARASOLS—the largest and cheapest lot out of London
UMBRELLAS—silk and cotton
MERINOS—British and French
COBOURG, ORLEANS, and ALPACA cloths and
A very pretty assortment of
SHADED MERINOS,
At 18d. per yard, all wool, and exceedingly cheap
A few remaining of the
FRENCH POPLINS, so much prized, at 17½d. per yard
MOUSSELINES DE LAINE, plain and printed
CHUSANS, CREPE DE PARIS, and a beautiful assortment of evening dresses
MANCHESTER DEPOT.
CALICOS AND LONG CLOTHS
Several hundred pieces superior Longcloths at 3½d. per yard, very choice
PRINTS
STRIPED SHIRTINGS
DIMITIES
DIAPERS
LINENS
HUCKABACKS
HOLLANDS, &c., &c.
COVENTRY, LEICESTER, AND NOTTINGHAM GOODS,
In endless variety; in fact, the stock of RIBBONS, LACE, AND HOSIERY, is unequalled out of their respective markets.
OF THE WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT
It is unnecessary to say one word, being too well known to require comment.
HATS
Of every description, 25 per cent. cheaper than any hatter.
SILVER'S READY-MADE CLOTHING,
The best assortment and cheapest goods in Sydney.
SLOPS.
The stores speak for themselves; they are full to overflowing with the best kinds; the newest goods and the cheapest ever offered to a settler.
TAILORING.
Of this department the proprietors are afraid to speak, as the enormous number of orders received is almost more than can be got through, nevertheless, they will try to supply all their friends.
In conclusion, C. N. and Brother are determined to let no opportunity escape them of conferring a boon in the way of a bargain upon the Inhabitants of Australia, and they still remain firm to the old terms,
CASH ONLY, AND NO ABATEMENT,
THE PRIDE OF THE
BEE HIVE. 7050

GREAT REDUCTION
IN THE PRICES OF
DRAPERY GOODS.
THE Public are respectfully informed that in order to reduce the large amount of stock on hand, previous to the annual
STOCK-TAKING,
The whole of the drapery goods, clothing, slops, blankets, hosiery, &c., &c., at
BEACH AND GLEESON'S,
Will be sold off previous to the
30TH OF JUNE,
At prices full 25 per cent. under any house in the city.
DO NOT FORGET
The great bargains that were obtained at Beach and Gleeson's, previous to their stock-taking last year, and the same, and even greater bargains, are promised *this* year.
READ THE PRICES
Underneath, and those who would have good articles cheap
COME AND BUY HERE.
The following articles will give a correct idea of the reduction:—
Prints, commencing at 3d. per yard
Good stout print dresses, from 2s. 5d.
Navy blue prints, 4½d. per yard
Printed de laines, 4½d. per yard
Orleans cloth, from 9d. per yard
Calicoes, commencing at 2½d. yard
Brown hollands, from 7½d. per yard
Apron checks, from 3d. per yard
Scotch twilled shirting, 6½d. per yard
Drab fustian and moleskins, 9½d. per yard
Check muslins, from 7d. per yard
Fancy nets for caps, from 3d. per yard
Whisker blond, from 1d. per yard
Cap flowers, 1½d. each
Straw bonnets, from 1s. each
Women's white cotton hose, from 4d. per pair
Ditto black ditto ditto, from 6½d. per pair
Men's stout socks, from 5½d. per pair
Ditto ditto woollen hose, from 1s. 4d. per pair
Children's socks, from 2½d. per pair
Ditto worsted boots, from 2½d. per pair
Men's blue cloth jackets, 4s. 6d. each.
N.B.—A large stock of Colonial Tweed clothing of every description, on hand.
Observe, 338, George-street,
7232 Opposite the Old Burial Ground.

FURS.
CHRISTOPHER NEWTON AND BROTHER have received by the *St. Vincent*
a most select and beautiful assortment of the newest and most fashionable Furs, the styles and descriptions now in wear in England, having been purchased by their own agent in London; they will be found to be very cheap.
BRITISH SABLE BOAS
SQUIRREL DITTO
ERMINE DITTO
BRITISH SABLE VICTORIAS
SQUIRREL DITTO
ERMINE DITTO
LUSTERED MUSK DITTO
And a large assortment of
SWANSDOWN BOAS AND TRIMMING. 7085

COLONIAL TWEEDS.
ALL TWEEDS manufactured by A. and J. RAYNER may in future be known by having a purple stripe in the selvages.
Goulburn-street West. 9408

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
FOR SPLENDID AND UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
IT must be considered as a most imperative duty on the part of all who have received public patronage and support to return their *sincere thanks* for such flattering proofs of public opinion, for at a time like the present, when competition runs high, and professors are so plentifully dispersed about the city, it is only
REAL STERLING TALENT,
strengthened by capital and unflinching perseverance, that can expect to meet with the approbation and encouragment of a discerning public, the immense increase of business during the summer season has developed one extraordinary fact, viz.:—That it is utterly impossible for any person to purchase of the undersigned without being gratified in the fullest extent of the word, for instance,
He will with pleasure exchange any garment purchased at his establishment which does not give the most unqualified approbation, although previously seen, approved, purchased, and even paid for, or the money will be immediately returned without any demur.
Now this is the grand comprehensive principle of business, which has achieved for him such unparalleled success, and which has likewise placed his establishment infinitely higher in public opinion than any other in the colony.
The arrangements for the winter season will be on the same approved principle, and having made arrangements with some of the most celebrated manufacturers, both in the West and North of England, as well as some of the first houses in London, to receive by every consecutive monthly packet all the most fashionable materials, simultaneously with their appearance, he will be enabled to present to his numerous patrons the most *récherché* materials, cut in the most modern style of fashion, made by first-rate workmen, and fully twenty per cent. lower than any other tailoring establishment in Sydney.
In conclusion, he most respectfully tenders his sincere gratitude for the unparalleled support which has been so liberally bestowed upon him; and whilst he confidently relies on increasing patronage for the future, pledges himself that no exertions shall be wanting to merit it.
H. HAYES,
7049 416, George-street.

ROCKING CHAIRS, BRASS CLOCKS, CANE-SEATED CHAIRS, PAINTED CHAIRS, PAINTED TUBS, &c.
EX "ROBERT PULSFORD,"
AND OTHER LATE ARRIVALS.
THE undersigned has on sale, an extensive assortment of useful goods, consisting of—
Rocking chairs, various
Painted chairs, 4s., 4s. 6d., and 5s. each
Children's plain rocking and table chairs, 3s. 6d. to 5s. each
Cane-seated chairs, 7s. and 8s. each
Superior brass clocks
Painted buckets
Painted tubs, in nests of 3, 25s.
Bureaus, Spanish mahogany fronts, 40s. each
Washstands, French polished, 7s. each
Carpet brooms, 18s. per dozen
Verandah chairs, 8s. each
Hearth and clothes brooms, 8s. per dozen
Office chairs
Barrel covers, 9s. per dozen
Mahogany loo tables, 50s. each
Dressing tables, 12s. each
Ladies' work tables, 10s. each
Transparencies
Steel pens, in great variety, from 3s. 6d. per gross
Mordaunt's leads for ever-pointed pencils, 1s. per gross
Tea trays, various, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. each
Clothes pegs, 6 dozen for 2s.
Bread trays and cheese stands
Initial wafers
Ornamental table bells, 2s. 6d. each
Summer coats, 10s. each.
Ration tea, 20s. per chest
Handsome mahogany French bedstead.
Bamboo walking canes, 6s. per dozen
A fine toned bass viol
PATEY'S
OLD BROWN AND WHITE WINDSOR SOAP.
ALSO,
AMERICAN CHAIRS, IN CASES CONTAINING 1 DOZEN EACH.
WILLIAM HEBBLEWHITE, Commission Agent.
577, George-street.
*** OPPOSITE THE "HERALD" OFFICE.
7368

CHEAP GLASS WARE.
BEST FLINT WINE GLASSES, plain, 2s. 6d. per dozen
CUT WINE GLASSES, at 5s. and 6s. per dozen
GREEN HOCK GLASSES, various.
ARCH FLUTED and CUT TUMBLERS
Plain Tumblers
ALSO,
Decanters, cut, at 6s., 10s., and 12s. per pair
Ditto and ditto jellies
Ditto and ditto champagne and ale glasses &c., &c., &c.
WHICH WILL BE SOLD
AT 25 PER CENT.
UNDER INVOICE.
WILLIAM HEBBLEWHITE, Commission, Agent,
577, Lower George-street.
*** OPPOSITE THE "HERALD" OFFICE.
7367

CHINA AND DINNER SERVICES.
37 SETS of splendid China Breakfast, tea and coffee services, manufactured by Messrs. Ridgeway and Co., in white, white and gold, and fancy patterns.
20 Dinner services, in blue, green, brown, and Indian ink colours, toilet ware, in great variety.
Indian flowing blue stone China breakfast cups and saucers, and basins to match, also toilet sets
HALF PINT plain and cut tumblers, wine glasses, decanters, mustard and root glasses.
Also, 12 crates of
IRRAWANG POTTERYWARE,
Consisting of milk pans, 14s. per dozen, basins 2s. 6d, pudding basins 5d. each, child's chambers 6d. each, ewer and basins 2s. per pair, mugs 3d. each, 1 lb. preserve jars 3s., pints 4s., and quarts 6s. per dozen; 2 quart covered jars 1s. each, cream jars 2s. 6d. each, bed-room candlesticks, Druid and Royal jugs, oval baking dishes, jugs from 6d each, covered butters 18d. each,—on sale, wholesale and retail, at
THOMAS R. COATES'S,
Staffordshire and Irrawang Pottery Warehouse, 365, George-street.

TO LET, No. 360, George-street, Enquire at No. 365, George-street. 7259

FOR SALE,
A FIRST-RATE BILLIARD TABLE, by Thurston, with balls, cues, &c., complete. The above table was expressly made to order, and now in first-rate condition. For terms, price, &c., apply to Mr. A. Toogood, Rainbow Tavern, corner of Pitt and King streets.
May 7. 7372

TWINE! TWINE! TWINE!
JUST RECEIVED, ex *Theresa*, and on sale at the Stores of the Undersigned, 250 bales Bengal Twine, No. 1, of the best description, which will be sold cheap.
WM. WALKER,
6802 588, George-street.

HOPS.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND HOPS, in pockets, about 100 pounds each; W. S. Sharland's growth, 1846, of very superior quality,
On sale by
JOSEPH S. WILLIS,
6979 Church-hill.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND OATS.
Ex *Catherine*.
1000 BUSHELS of OATS on sale at the stores of
R. CAMPBELL, Bligh-street.
May 6. 7219

OATS.
ON SALE, by the Undersigned, 700 bushels superior Seed OATS, now landing, ex *Souvenir*, from Launceston.
J. H. ECCLESTON,
7236 Queen-street.

DERWENT POTATOES,
NOW LANDING, and on sale at the stores of the undersigned, in lots to suit purchasers. Also, prime Port Phillip *Mess Beef*.
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 468, George-street. 7261

CHEESE.
CHEESE, of superior description, cheap, at
ELLIOTT'S.
Charlotte-place. 7244

BUTTER AND CHEESE.
A LARGE supply of the above having been received by the undersigned, he is enabled to dispose of the same to his friends and customers considerably under market price.

	s.	d.	
Prime salt butter	1	4	per pound
Superior cheese	0	6½	per pound

JOHN W. ROBERTS,
Grocery Establishment,
7373 Corner of Phillip and Hunter streets.

ON SALE
AT E. COHEN and Co's., Wholesale General Stores,
Three bushel bags at 21s. per dozen.
Corner of George and Hunter streets,
May 5. 7112

ALFRED TOOGOOD respectfully begs to call the attention of his friends and the public to his stock of choice Wines, Spirits, &c., &c., at his new store in Pitt-street, adjoining the Rainbow Tavern.
A. T. having made arrangements with a person competent to manage and conduct the same, feels satisfied that every attention will be paid to country and town orders; and the public may rest assured of receiving genuine articles at the lowest possible price.
WINES.
Sherries, pale and brown, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Ditto, ditto ditto, in bottle, from 10s. 6d. to 30s. per dozen
Port, very good, in hogsheads and quarters
Port, (Page's) fine rich mellow, in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases
Madeira, West India, in octaves
Malaga, in half-pipes and quarters
Taragona, in hogsheads and quarters
Champagne, in 1 dozen cases
Moselle, sparkling.
SPIRITS.
Brandy, (Martell's), in hogsheads } In and out of bond
Rum, (West India) in ditto }
Gin, best Hollands, in red cases, 3 and 4 gallons
Old Tom, in 1 dozen cases
Cognac Brandy, fine pale, in 1 dozen cases
Cherry Brandy, pints, in 3 dozen cases
Cordials, French and colonial
Champagne Cider, in 1 and 3 dozen cases
Lemon Syrup, in 1 dozen cases
PORTER AND ALE.
Dunbar's brown stout, in 4 dozen casks
Barclay's brown stout, in ditto
Dunbar's pale ale, ditto
Bass and Co.'s East India pale ale, ditto
Champagne ale, ditto.
P.S. Wines and Spirits in quantities of two gallons and upwards, will be charged at the following prices:—
Port and Sherries, from 4s. 6d. to 8s. per gallon
Malaga, very prime, 4s. per gallon
Taragona, very good, 3s.
Brandy, Martell's best, according to strength, from 12s. to 14s. per gallon
Rum, West India, according to strength, from 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per gallon
Terms, cash, or colonial produce at market price.
May 7. 7371

STAFFORDSHIRE ALE,
"GLOVER'S,"
EX "SUNFLOWER."
A FEW HOGSHEADS of this very excellent Ale, still on hand, at the Stores of the undersigned, and will be sold cheap to close the account.
R. M. ROBEY,
7187 427, George-street.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
A few cases of very choice Sherry, containing three dozen each.
ALSO,
A powerful dray horse, with dray.
A. & S. LYONS.
Pitt-street. 6981

"OPORTO BOTTLED."
HUNT'S superior Bottled Port, in 3 dozen cases, at
I. O. GLANHAM'S,
561, George-street,
7381 Next door to Mr. S. Lyons.

GENERAL GROCERY WAREHOUSE,
7, HUNTER-STREET.
THE undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above premises, where he intends to carry on the grocery business.
Having commenced with a well selected stock of goods, and trusting from his knowledge of business, the principle of selling for the smallest remunerating profits, and by always keeping the very best description of goods, to insure a share of business in this improving part of the "City."
A. SCOTT.
N.B.—A regular supply of Fresh Butter every week. 7145

ON SALE,
EX "HONDURAS," "ST. VINCENT," AND OTHER LATE ARRIVALS.
PIMENTO, in bags, *Cloves*, in mats
CAROLINA RICE
Patna ditto
Java ditto
Pint and quart pickles
Mustard, in pounds and half pounds
Loose Mustard in cases
Italian juice, whiting
Liverpool and dairy salt
Muscatel raisins, in layers
Jordan almonds, in barrels and boxes
Turkey figs
Patras currants, in carotels, barrels, and boxes
English and American sperm candles
Split peas, in casks
Real Yarmouth bloaters, in tins, just opened, in splendid condition, and the only lot in the colony
ALSO,
Port and Sherry wine in bottle, of choice quality.
A. Benham begs to inform country storekeepers, settlers, and others, that having made arrangements with an agent in London for a regular supply of every article connected with his trade, he will be able to execute any orders with which he may be favoured in the best possible manner,
AVERY BENHAM,
7055 391, George-street

CADIZ SALT.
CADIZ SALT, in strong bags, re-weighed in quantities not less than one ton.
On sale by
JOSEPH S. WILLIS,
6980 Church-hill.

HORSES FOR SALE.
A PAIR of very powerful draught HORSES, just arrived from the country, warranted sound.
Also, a very handsome draught Entire Horse, accustomed to town work.
For particulars apply to Robert King and Co., Soap Works, Dickson-street, Sydney.
7105

SAXON MERINO RAMS AND FINE-WOOLLED SHEEP.
FOR SALE, with or without Stations, from 4000 to 6000 first class sheep, warranted never to have been diseased. Also, 150 Saxon Merino Rams. Apply to Dr. W. Hall Palmer, Kirkconnell, by Hartley; or to William C. Botts, Wharf, Darling Harbour.
5685

1469 SHEEP,
WARRANTED SOUND AND NEVER DISEASED, AND BRED FROM MR. CURLEWIS'S MERINO EWES, AND DR. WILSON'S FIRST CROSS LEICESTER AND MERINO RAMS.
MR. MORT
HAS had the above Sheep placed in his hands for private sale. They consist of—
1156 Ewes, mixed ages
290 Wethers, ditto
23 Rams
1469 head.
For terms, &c., apply at the Rooms, George-street. 7258

TO MONEYED CAPITALISTS.
A VALUABLE City Property, adapted for any amount of *steam power*, it having at all seasons a large supply of water on it (about two and a-half acres of ground) together with a great number of valuable buildings thereon, capable of producing a large rent roll, to be sold by private contract, either in parts or the whole in one parcel, a *perfect bargain*.
Terms and further particulars can be obtained on application at Mr. Thurlow's Offices, Pitt-street; or of Mr. Sloman, corner of Brougham-place and Pitt-street, Sydney.
April 30. 7235

WELLINGTON INN,
PATERSON.
THE Undersigned, who intends returning to England, offers for sale the Wellington Inn, Paterson, situated in the centre of the township, and commanding the most respectable business in the district.
The proprietor is desirous that parties wishing to purchase should visit the premises, as he is confident that personal inspection will be the best recommendation.
The title is unexceptionable, and immediate possession will be given. The furniture and fixtures can be taken at a valuation.
ALSO,
That commodious Cottage, with garden and outbuildings, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hunter and Raymond Terrace.
Terms—Twenty-five per cent. cash, with bills at 3, 6, and 9 months, secured on the property without interest.
Plans can be seen at the residence of
C. D. HAYLOCK, Paterson
All letters to be prepaid, and application be made in Sydney, to
MR. HENRY FERRIS,
4805 York-street.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

MAY 6.—*William*, brig, 149 tons, Captain Thom, from Launceston the 30th ultimo. Passengers—Mrs. Cann and child, Mrs. P. W. Walsh and two children, Mr. W. Harvey, Mr. J. Asher, Mr. John Caulfield, Mr. John Moody, Miss Ellen Peel, Mr. Flexman, Mr. James Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and child, and Miss Moore.

DEPARTURES.

May 6.—*Ianthe*, American ship, Captain Graves, for Manila. Passengers—Mr. R. Rogers, and Mr. J. D. Farnsworth.

May 6.—*Lexington*, American whaling ship, Captain Weiks, for the South Sea Fishery.

May 6 — *Mary Ann*, schooner, Captain Amner, for Launceston *via* Newcastle.

COASTERS INWARDS.

May 6.—*Pealar*, 18, Lesslie, from Jerringong, with 18 tons potatoes; *Thistle*, 28, Williamson, from the M'Leay, with 6000 staves, 5000 feet mountain ash, 30 bushels maize, 80 bushels wheat, 1000 feet cedar, 10 hides, 2 casks tongues; *Rose*, steamer, 172, Pattison, from Morpeth, with 72 trusses hay, 10 bales wool, 45 bags flour, 72 bags grain, 40 bags bran, 224 sheep, 4 horses, 5 calves, 8 pigs.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

May 6.—*Black Swan*, 18, Cullum, for Newcastle, in ballast; *Harriet*, 30, Nicholson, for Broulee, with sundries; *Rose*, steamer, 172, Pattison, for Morpeth, with sundries; *Mary Ann*, 51, Williams, for Port Macquarie, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

May 6.—*William*, brig, 149 tons, Captain Thom, from Launceston: 200 bags oats, R. Campbell; 1 bale kangaroo skins, J. G. Waller; 8 tons potatoes, Wood; 10 casks apples, Moody; 1 cask apples, Entwistle; 15 casks fruit, C. Harris; 1 ton potatoes, J. Tynell; 82 casks beer, 83 bags and 1 cask malt, 15 bags barley, 18 bags oats, 87 bags bran, 4 packages fruit, 1 trunk apparel, 3300 bushels wheat, 690 bushels oats, Order.

The *William* has had a very boisterous passage from Launceston, and on Sunday night carried away her main yard off Cape Howe, in a gale of wind. During the chief part of Tuesday she was hove to, owing to the strong westerly wind. The schooner *Munford* was to leave Launceston on the 1st instant. The barque *Minerva* would sail for Sydney on the 7th instant. The brig *Louisa* and the schooner *Adelaide*, hence, arrived at Hobart Town on the 28th ultimo.

The mail by the *Sydney* consisted of only 130 newspapers and 415 letters.

The whaling barque *Brougham* was towed alongside the *General Hewitt* yesterday; into which vessel she is about to discharge her oil.

The schooner *Waterlily* was towed from the Circular Wharf to the Patent Slip yesterday, by the steamer *Emu*.

DIARY.

MEMORANDUM FOR THIS DAY.

May.		SUN, rises	SUN, sets	HIGH WATER morn	HIGH WATER even.
7	THURSDAY	6 47	5 13	5 42	6 6

Moon: Full, 10 m. past 4, P.M., May 11.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, MAY 7.

WILL be presented, for the first time this season, the favourite drama of DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN; OR, MARITANA THE GIPSY: Charles II., Mr. Arabin; Don Cæsar de Bazan, Mr. Griffiths; Don Jose de Santarem, Mr. Spencer; Gil Perez, Mr. F. Howson; Lazarillo, Mrs. Ximenes; Maritana the Gipsy, Mrs. Stirling. A Song, by Mr. J. Howson. To be followed by, for the first time in this colony, a laughable farce, called MY WIFE'S COME: John Prettyman, Mr. Simes; Simmons, Mr. F. Howson; Mrs. Prettyjohn, Mrs. Ximenes; Clementina Plummy, Mrs. Wallace. A Dance, by Miss Kelk. To conclude with the laughable farce of THE CITY WIVES; OR, A LESSON FOR GENTLEMEN: Mr Antimony, Mr. Fenton; Mr. Crabtree, Mr. Simes; Mr. Lovewell, Mr. Arabin; Mr. Easy, Mr. F. Howson; Mrs. Easy, Mrs. Ximenes; Mrs. Crabtree, Mrs. Stirling; Susan, Mrs. Wallace.

THE

Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1846.

Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

ABOLITION OF THE CORN LAWS

DURING the war which closed with the battle of Waterloo, the newspapers of England frequently ushered in the foreign intelligence of the day with the flourish of "Great and Glorious News!" The greatness and the glory came reeking from fields of blood, and consisted of victories gained at the expense of thousands and tens of thousands of human lives.

To the tidings announced in our columns of yesterday, however, these lofty epithets may be applied with the strictest truth and propriety. We announced a triumph over tyranny more oppressive and more threatening than that which had aroused the terrors and provoked the vengeance of the allied powers of Europe; a victory in whose train there will come blessings more substantial than ever attended on military or naval exploits, and whose jubilation will be marked, not by the ringing of bells and the roaring of artillery, but by the joyous impulse of a GRATEFUL WORLD. 'The repeal of the Corn Laws,' says the *Times*, 'affects every one that eats and every one that produces bread, and every one who can do either of these things,— in other words, *the whole human race*. It promises and will most assuredly give to every civilized man, increased facilities of employment and subsistence. It will put a nation, which is the wealthiest, the most mercantile, the most adventurous, and the most philanthropical in the whole world, into immediate, free, fair, and open communication with every race that is civilized enough to till the ground for food. It will bring all nations to the best customer and the best producer of them all. *It will make the ports of Great Britain the ports of the world.*"

Believing, as we do, that the Corn Laws have been the greatest barrier to the commercial and manufacturing, and even to the agricultural, advancement of our father land, we should rejoice in the certainty of their early removal, even had we no other interest in the subject than that which every true Briton must feel in the national welfare. But our interest is much more immediate than this. The ports of the United Kingdom will be open to us as well as to all other corn-growing countries. We shall have no more invidious distinctions between ouselves and Canada to complain of. We shall have fair play. In our seasons of abundance we shall not be obliged to throw our superfluous wheat into the fire. The mother-country will afford a market upon which we may generally depend; the only difficulty in our way being the competition of Continental and transatlantic agriculturists. To conquer these difficulties, we must depend on our own energies, turning to the best advantage the vast regions of rich arable land with which our country abounds.

But should we find this competition more than a match for us, we shall derive even from that very circumstance an immense acquisition to our pastoral interests. The corn countries of Continental Europe, and the United States of America, meeting in England with a good market for their grain and breadstuffs, will naturally become more liberal customers to British manufactures. There cannot be a doubt, that this master-stroke of British legislation will communicate an electrical impulse to the cause of Free Trade all over the world. The retaliative or hostile tariffs of foreign states, especially those of America, will be relaxed as a thing of course, if not reduced to a fair equivalent for British generosity. And the direct consequences of a policy like this will be an increased demand for British woollens, and a firm maintenance of the price of wool. Here will be one portion of the share reaped by Australia from the "great and glorious news.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.

WEDNESDAY.

Before their Honors the three JUDGES.

CONFIRMATION OF CERTIFICATES.

The certificates of discharge granted by the Chief Commissioner to Robert Dixon, Hugh Lindsay, and William Bell, were confirmed by the Court.

ESTATE OF FREDERICK PETERSON.

A rule *nisi* had been obtained, calling upon the official assignee of the above estate to show cause why the account and plan of distribution filed therein should not be altered, by inserting the names of Thomas Woolley and Michael Woolley as execution creditors.

Mr. BROADHURST appeared in support of the rule, and Messrs. WINDEYER and FISHER showed cause against it.

This rule was based upon general grounds; but the question turned wholly upon the effect of a surrender by the trustees, under a deed of assignment, made, or purporting to be made, for the benefit of the creditors. It appeared that a deed had been executed by Peterson, whereby his estate was conveyed to Messrs. John Campbell and Randolph Dacre, in trust for the benefit of Peterson's creditors generally. By these trustees the trust estate had been surrendered into the hands of the Chief Commissioner in the ordinary way, and the official assignee appointed by the Court having realised the assets, had filed a plan of distribution, in which the names of the present applicants were not included, as they had not proved against the estate. In support of the rule it was now contended that the estate really surrendered was not the estate of Peterson, but the estate of the trustees, who, upon the execution of the deed, became vested with it for the performance of the trusts thereby undertaken. The applicants, who were judgment creditors, and had even gone so far as to issue execution, were entitled to a preference, but their claim of preference was against Peterson, and not against Messrs. Campbell and Dacre; and the estate of the former not having been sequestrated, they were unable to establish their claim in the office of the Chief Commissioner. Under the trust deed in question the applicants would have been entitled to the preference which they now claimed; and that being the case, it was not competent for the trustees to deprive the applicants of this right, and to put an end to all the trusts which had been stipulated for, by surrendering the estate in accordance with the provisions of the Insolvent Act. The only estate which these trustees had, and the only one which they could really surrender, was one subject to the trusts alluded to; and it consequently followed, that the estate, after it was surrendered, must be managed in accordance with such trusts; so that the various creditors would be entitled to the same advantages which would accrue to them under the assignment; and the present applicants, instead of merely coming in *pari passu* with the simple contract creditors, would be entitled to their preference. By the counsel showing cause against the rule, it was contended that the applicants possessed no *locus standi* for the purposes of the present matter, as they had not proved in the estate, and were placed in an anomalous position; seeking on the one hand to set aside the plan of distribution altogether, and on the other hand to be admitted to benefits under it. According to the terms of the Insolvent Act, the only reasonable presumption as to the intention of the Legislature was, that under this Act all estates surrendered into the hands of the Chief Commissioner were to be administered according to the principles there laid down, and that a preference should only be given to such creditors as by the various clauses of the Act would under any circumstances be entitled to a preference. On the surrender of a trust estate, therefore, the assets would be apportioned according to the principles of the Insolvent Law, and not according to the stipulations of the trust deed, which by the surrender of the estate would be at once determined. It was likewise submitted, that as the success of the present application would affect the interests of parties who had purchased property sold under the powers conferred by the sequestration, these parties ought to be brought before this Court before their interests could be dealt with.

The reply of the applicant's counsel to this latter objection was, that the interests of the parties alluded to could not be affected, as there was no intention to set aside the sequestration; but merely to have the assets distributed according to the provisions of the trust deed. The answer to the first objection as to the applicants having no *locus standi* was, that they were fully authorised to come in and object to the plan of distribution, by the 89th section of the Insolvent Act, which authorised this proceeding by any party interested.

The CHIEF JUSTICE delivered the judgment of the Court. The applicants were entitled, under section 89, to come before the Court in order to make this objection to the plan of distribution; but according to the fourth clause, which enacted that there should be the like proceedings in estates of this description, as in ordinary sequestrations, Mr. Broadhurst could take nothing by his motion until the applicants had proved their claims. It was quite open to the Court, however, to give time for proving this claim, if they came to the conclusion that the application ought to be granted, and this was the conclusion which they had really arrived at. The trustees, under the deed alluded to, could only surrender into the hands of the Chief Commissioner the estate which they themselves possessed; and they had no other estate than that which the deed of assignment vested in them, which was an estate subject to the trusts contained in such deed. It would be extremely unjust to hold that any trustees, by the surrender of a trust estate, might in the same breath affirm the validity of the deed, which alone gave them title to make this surrender, and might set aside the trusts which formed the real consideration of that deed. The applicants would therefore be allowed fourteen days to prove their claim, and such claim when allowed should be inserted in the plan of distribution as a preferable one; but the costs of the present application must, within the same period, be paid by the Messrs. Woolley to the official assignee, who had only performed his duty in drawing up the plan as he had done, and taking the decision of the Court upon the point in question, for the applicants ought in the first instance to have proved their claim, and given notice of its extent to the assignee.

APPLICATION OF J. T. HUGHES.

There were two appeals against the decision of the Chief Commissioner as to the application of the above named insolvent for his certificate, and a long discussion took place between the counsel on either side, as to whether the proceedings before the Chief Commissioner should be read at length in open Court, or should they be considered as read, so that the Judges might save time by reading them in their own private room. As it was impossible to come to any arrangement, their Honors decided that the proceedings should be read in open Court. The case was then adjourned until Wednesday, the 3rd of June, with an intimation that the Court would also sit on the two following days, for the purpose of getting through this matter.

Court adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

SITTINGS IN TERM.—His Honor the Chief Justice, and a jury of four, sat yesterday in the Jury Court for the trial of short causes, but there was only one case upon the list, in which a verdict was taken by consent. Three gentlemen, however, were fined 20s. each for non-attendance as jurors, namely, Henry Armitage, merchant, of the North Shore; Charles Abercrombie, Esq., of Five Dock, and John Black, Esq., of George-street, Sydney.

BROWN *v.* BREILLAT.—It had been previously arranged that the arguments of counsel in this case, which is an appeal against the decision of the Primary Judge in Equity, should be resumed yesterday; but owing to the pressure of other judicial business, it was found necessary to postpone the hearing until some future day. The attention of their Honors was accordingly drawn to this case by Mr. Gordon, when, after some discussion, it was regularly called on by the proper officer, and was postponed until Thursday, the 11th of June, with an understanding that the Court would sit upon that and the two following days, in order, if possible, to dispose of this case.

BUSINESS FOR TO-DAY.

CASE FOR JUDGMENT.—Tulip *v.* King.

RULES NISI.—Macdonald *v.* Macalister, (part heard), the Queen *v.* Cummings, Abercrombie *v.* Abercrombie, Castle *v.* Williams.

MOTIONS GENERALLY—(*i. e.* motions not in the paper.)

NEW TRIAL MOTIONS —Attorney-General *v.* Brown, (part heard); Simmons *v.* Kemp, Hatfield *v.* Alford.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PROOF OF CLAIM.

In the estate of Owen and Co., a special meeting was held, at which T. and M. Woolley proved a claim for £150.

In the estate of Archibald Blair, a first meeting was held, at which no claims were proved.

MEETING FOR TO-DAY.

Hughes and Hosking, a special meeting, at eleven o'clock.

MEETING FOR TO-MORROW.

John Nicholson, a single meeting, at eleven o'clock.

NEW INSOLVENT.—The estate of Charles Fenton, comedian, of Castlereagh-street, Sydney, was sequestrated yesterday, when the schedule disclosed debts to the amount of £22 17s. 2d.; the assets were—personal property, £7 12s. 6d. Balance deficiency, £15 4s. 8d. Hutchinson Bell, Official Assignee.

SYDNEY COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the CHAIRMAN and JOHN HENDERSON, Esq., J.P.

The Crown Prosecutor conducted the following cases for the Crown:—

William Jones was indicted for stealing some handkerchiefs, the property of one Christopher Newton and another. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be worked in irons for two years.

Justian Howard was indicted for stealing some articles of wearing apparel, the property of one Isabella Thomas. Mr. Nichols defended the prisoner. The Jury found the prisoner not guilty, and he was discharged.

Levy Carney was indicted for stealing some penknives, the property of one Robert Appleton. The Jury found found the prisoner guilty.

The same prisoner was again indicted for stealing a penknife, upon another day, from the same person. The Court sentenced the prisoner to be transported for seven years, with an intimation that if he could obtain evidence of his having come to these colonies free, the sentence would probably be commuted to imprisonment. The Jury recommended the prisoner to mercy, on account of his age, and he was subsequently sentenced to six months' imprisonment upon each conviction.

Nicholas Coyle was indicted for stealing some wearing apparel, and a desk, the property of one Joseph Wood. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to be worked in irons for two years.

Timothy Reardon was indicted for feloniousy wounding one Patrick Hickey, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. The Jury found the prisoner guilty of an assault, and he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

John Lynch was indicted for stealing a watch, guard, and chain, the property of one Peter Graham. Mr. Nichols defended the prisoner. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Sydney gaol.

Eliza M'Gulligan was indicted for stealing some wearing apparel, the property of one John Howley. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Michael Tracey was indicted for stealing a coat, the property of one Ninian Robb. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months, in Sydney Gaol.

The Court adjourned till this morning.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION. THIS DAY.

MR. MORT.—At his Rooms, at 12 o'clock, 100 Acres of Land at Botany Bay, 1000 Sheep running on the Clarence, 3760 Sheep with Station in the district of Moreton Bay.

MR. FAWCETT.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Winter Slops, a variety of Drapery Goods; at 11, Lamb and Fleece Wool.

MR. HEYDON.—At his Mart, at 7 o'clock, P.M., Books.

COUNTRY SALE.

MESSRS. TRESS AND ASHE.—At White Rock Cottage, Bathurst, May 13, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Dray and Team of Bullocks, Harness, 2090 fine-woolled Sheep, Milch Cows, Farming Utensils, &c.

INQUESTS.—Yesterday, an inquest was held on the body of Thomas Healy, who had died on the preceding night suddenly. The medical evidence showed that death had been caused by an enlargement of the heart in consequence of the rupture of a blood vessel. Another inquest was also held on the body of Ann Leverick, aged about thirty years. From the evidence adduced, it appeared that the deceased had led an intemperate life for some years, and the medical gentleman in attendance, stated that the liver was so diseased as to cause death. The jury found a verdict of died by the visitation of God, accelerated by the use of ardent spirits.

PICKPOCKETS.—About eleven o'clock on Tuesday, as Mr. Bellerville was standing in Mr. Blackman's auction rooms, his pocket was picked of a leather pocket-book, containing a £5 note and four £1 notes, and some private letters and memoranda.

STEALING FROM THE HAYMARKET.—On Monday night, a carrier named James Christian, who arrived with his dray from Windsor on the morning of the same day, left his dray at the Haymarket, and during his absence thirteen wheat bags were stolen from it.

STEALING FROM A DWELLING-HOUSE.—On Monday night, Dr. Whittell, residing in College-street, left in his surgery a silver lancet-case, a silver pencil-case, and a few sovereigns in money; and on the morning of Tuesday, on going to look for the same, he discovered they had been stolen. The thief, wherever he had obtained entrance, had left no trace behind him.

HORSE STEALING.—On Tuesday morning, a dark brown mare, about fifteen hands high, and branded on the shoulder PC, the property of Mr. Thomas Blackall, of Castle Hill, was stolen from the yard of Mr. Brown, in Kent-street.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

A PUBLIC MEETING, called by advertisement, was held yesterday afternoon, in Mr. Lyons's room, when a numerous and highly respectable attendance of gentlemen was present.

The MAYOR having been placed in the chair, called upon Mr. Unwin to read the advertisement from the *Sydney Morning Herald*, by which the meeting had been called.

Mr. UNWIN then read the advertisement as follows, stating that it had been inserted by him, under the instructions of a gentleman much interested in the formation of the proposed lines of road:—"Railway from Sydney to Goulburn and Windsor—A meeting will be held at the Rooms of Mr. Samuel Lyons, this day, Wednesday, the 6th day of May, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which all persons who are friendly to and disposed to co-operate in the formation of the projected railways from Sydney to Goulburn and Windsor, are requested to attend.—F. W. Unwin, Pitt-street, Sydney."

The MAYOR confessed his own ignorance with regard to the subject of railways, and should not therefore address any observations to the meeting, but confine himself to calling upon the gentlemen to whom the various resolutions had been entrusted.

Mr. BRADLEY, M.L.C., moved the first resolution. —Resolved—"That a company be now formed, to be designated the Great Southern and Western Railway Company. That the object of the said Company shall be to construct railways from Sydney to Goulburn, and from Sydney to the Hawkesbury and Nepean." He was sorry the resolution had not been placed in the hands of one who, being more experienced than he was in the formation of railways, might have done more justice to the very important proposition it involved. It would be presumptuous of him to pretend to offer to the meeting any opinion of his own, as to what the probable cost per mile of the proposed railway would be, but he might be permitted to state, that if the outlay did not exceed one million, that he confidently believed the traffic upon the railway of goods and passengers, would pay a reasonable interest on that sum to the shareholders. With respect to the Goulburn line, he did not think there were many very serious engineering difficulties. There were neither rivers nor mountains of any magnitude which would require to be passed over, and the generality of the country was nearly level. The colony appeared to him to hold out many facilities for the cheap formation of railways, which the mother country did not possess; land could be purchased at a cheaper rate, whilst timber, of the most suitable description for the work, could be got for nothing. He had said that he confidently expected, even at present, that the traffic on the line was sufficiently extensive to pay a reasonable interest to the shareholders, but it was quite evident that from year to year that traffic must go on increasing, and in a very few years must afford a handsome profit to the company. He would not allude to the vast importance of the introduction of railroads to the colony in general. The immense benefit it would confer must be apparent to all. The question they had to consider was simply, whether it was safe for them to form a company for an object of such magnitude and importance. He fearlessly asserted his own opinion that it was so, and so confident did he feel of the successful results of such an enterprise, that he should be quite ready to subscribe for a considerable number of shares.

Mr. THOMAS BARKER seconded the resolution, and felt that it was unnecessary for him to trespass on the time of the meeting in advocating the proposition it contained. It must be evident to every body, that in the colony of New South Wales, deprived as it was of navigable rivers, and almost of roads to the interior, that it was essential to the development of its resources that the means of traffic should be afforded, and there was little question that this could be best accomplished by railroads. The great advantage of railroads would be that by their means the distant parts of the interior would for all the purposes of traffic be brought nearer to the sea coast, where alone their produce could be made available for the purposes of commerce. The greater part of the county of Argyle was fertile, and give the settlers there the benefit of railroad communication, and its fertile land would soon be made productive. He should soon expect to see it covered with corn fields, for he felt confident as good grain could be grown there as any offered for sale in Mark-lane. He thought the impetus the formation of railroads would give to the productiveness of the colony was a very important consideration. Not only would the increased production swell the amount of their exports, but it would secure them from the scarcity which the periodical droughts to which the colony was subject had so frequently produced. More grain than was consumed in the colony would be ordinarily grown, and in a season of drought a supply would be found in the colony without having to send to foreign countries at an expense the community could ill support, and where, at best, the supply was uncertain. The Committee appointed to consider the subject had stated, on mature calculation, that the cost of traffic on the Goulburn Road already amounted to £60,000 per annum, and with the progressive increase which must take place, he did not conceive it possible that the investment would not be safe. He thought that the important point to which the attention of the directors should be turned, was the limit of the amount of liability of shareholders to the amount of their own shares. The circumstances connected with joint stock companies, which had taken place in the colony, rendered the step almost necessary; and if it could, legally be done, as he was informed it could by incorporating the company, it would tend much to enlist the public confidence.

The resolution was then put and passed.

Mr. H. G. SMITH moved the second resolution:—"That the capital of the said Company shall be one million, to be held in fifty thousand shares of £20 each, of which three fourths shall be reserved for offer to British capitalists." As far as his own opinion went he believed that the proposed amount of capital would be fully as much as was required. They were not going to make railways on the gigantic scale on which they were formed in Great Britain. They were about to make cheap railways, probably they would not lay down more than a single line, and this might be laid on wooden sleepers. He was of opinion that the proposed capital would be sufficient to make the Goulburn line, and to lay lines throughout the county of Cumberland to the different towns. He was so confident in the success of the undertaking that he was quite ready to subscribe largely for shares. It was, however, necessary to ensure success to this undertaking to come forward liberally. Without they did so it was not expected that British capitalists would come forward to embark in an undertaking in which the colonists showed no confidence. The sum to be raised in the colony was small, for he did look on £250,000 as a small sum in a community like this, when it was considered that the payment of it was spread over a period of three, or perhaps five years. It was not more than the savings of the colony would afford, and by their present movement they would have the advantage of anticipating the formation of any Company in Great Britain, and if such Company were formed it would have to treat with them, which would enable them to make more advantageous terms than otherwise.

Mr. W. WALKER seconded the resolution, which was put and carried.

Captain O'CONNELL moved the fourth resolution, as follows—"That a provisional direction, consisting of the following persons, be appointed, who shall be authorised as soon as nine thousand shares are subscribed for, to call a general meeting of the shareholders, and that at such meeting permanent directors shall be elected, who shall take the necessary steps for procuring an Act of Incorporation from the Colonial Legislature for preparing plans and specifications for the allotment of shares, and for the transaction of all business appertaining to the Company, viz.: Thomas Barker, Esq., William Bradley, Esq., Campbell Brown, Esq., Henry O'Brien, Esq., Captain O'Connell, Edward Cox, Esq., W. H. Christie, Esq., W. Dawes, Esq., W. S. Deloitte, Esq., Robert Fitzgerald, Esq., Thomas Holt, junior, Esq., W. Lithgow, Esq., T. A. Murray, Esq., Ralph Mansfield, Esq., Henry Macdermott, Esq., Mayor, Dr. Nicholson, James Raymond, Esq., G. H. Smith, Esq., W. Walker, Esq. As he had very little practical knowledge with respect to railways, his observations would be very brief. It appeared to him, that the parties interested in the formation of railroads were divided into two classes—those who would derive direct benefit from the facilities of traffic they would afford; and those who looked upon them as a profitable investment of money. He confessed that he belonged to the first of these classes, as it was his lot to have to travel into the interior, and with so many around him who were in the same position, he thought no doubt could be entertained of the immense amount of benefit that would accrue to the first class, from the improved facilities of travelling, which would be thus afforded. But although he imagined most of those assembled were in the same position as himself, he was glad to see that some of the second class were there, to show by their presence that they had confidence in the proposed undertaking, and were ready to invest their money in it. The necessity of roads throughout the colony was becoming so urgent, that it was a subject which must occupy the immediate attention of the colonial Government, and in New South Wales, at least, he did not see but that railroads were as cheap as any other kind of roads—he did not believe that there was any country in the world so badly provided with the means of traffic as New South Wales, and he looked forward to the formation of railroads as the most important benefit which could be conferred upon it.

Major CHRISTIE, in seconding the resolution, felt it to be quite unnecessary to dwell on the advantages of railroads generally, as this must be familiar to all, from the accounts they had read in the newspapers and books. The advantages of safe and speedy travelling were universally acknowledged, and as he had been a great traveller himself in other countries, as well as an occasional one in New South Wales, he knew pretty well her deficiencies in those respects. There were, however, some disadvantages in Australia which attached to no other country, and he would mention two of them. The first occurred on a trip he had made by the Western Road, where every traveller was annoyed by the air tainted with the bodies of dead bullocks which had expired from the heat. The other was on the Great South Road—at a time when, to travel on it, they ran the risk, if they turned to the right or the left, of seeing a carbine pointed at their heads.

The resolution was then put and passed unanimously

Dr. LANG felt very much gratified, after having written so much on the importance to the colony, of laying down extensive lines of railroad—of the advantages they would afford, in the development of its resources, and the absolute necessity of establishing some more safe and rapid means of traffic to and from the remote interior—to see so highly respectable a meeting assembled for the purpose of promoting the great object, the attainment of which was so desirable. It was probable that had his observations of railway lines been confined to England alone, that his attention would not have been attracted to their introduction into New South Wales, as the immense cost of the great English lines, and the style in which they were laid down, would have rendered the idea of the colony being able to sustain such an expense utterly extravagant. To construct railways on the principle adopted in England, would be utterly impracticable in Australia. During his last visit to England, however, he had passed over to the United States of America, and whilst there, he was forcibly struck with the resemblance, in its physical formation, which some parts of North America, particularly the States of Virginia and North Carolina, bore to New South Wales. In passing over a very extended line of country in these States by the railroad, he was forcibly struck with this similiarity, and of the great advantages which such a means of transit afforded, and reflection had made it apparent to him, that in no other country in the world, were the advantages to be reaped from railroads so great as their own. In New South Wales they had no navigable rivers into the interior to afford the facilities of traffic. They were placed in a country abounding indeed with patches of the finest land, suitable for every description of agriculture, but which were separated from each other, from the cities and towns of the colony and the sea coast, by immense tracts of sterile land, unfit to bear a dense population, and through which ordinary modes of conveyance could never adequately be kept up. A third peculiarity attached to New South Wales was the lengthened droughts to which it was subject, rendering travelling by means of beasts of burden, not only dangerous and uncertain, but so enormously expensive as to be destructive to the profitable operations of commerce. He would take for example the land which it was reported had been discovered by Sir Thomas Mitchell, and which must be about eight hundred miles from the sea coast. Supposing that land to be occupied by a pastoral and an agricultural community, with every local advantage for the prosecution of these pursuits, the finest produce that could be raised would not pay for its transit through the desert, to the point where its intrinsic value could alone be made available. His Excellency Sir George Gipps, who might be taken for a pretty good authority in such matters, had declared officially that there were large tracts of land in the colony, the value of which per acre scarcely exceeded the smallest coin of the realm. If there were lands of such a character as that in ordinary seasons, what must they become in the season of protracted drought, such as had occasionally visited the colony. Let them suppose the newly discovered country, occupied by a pastoral or an agricultural community, and as such in ordinary seasons keeping up a communication with the sea coast, and a season of drought such as occurred in 1826, 27, and 28, or in 1839 happening. It would in such a case be impossible to supply the inhabitants with food. Flour could not be conveyed to them by the ordinary means of conveyance. Bullocks sent for such a purpose would die by hundreds, and their whitened bones would alone remain to point out the track, as the bottles at the bottom of the ocean, were its waters dried up, would point out the passage of vessels from England to India. But if they supposed a railway established, even of the rudest sort, a mere tram road, all such difficulty and danger would vanish. It would at once place such a community within eighty hours distance of the sea coast, and that not by a dangerous path, but by a safe and certain one. He contended, therefore, that they were not placed in the position of England with regard to railroads. There they doubtless afforded great personal conveniences, great facilities, for the purposes and extension of commerce, but in their own country their very existence depended upon them. They were absolutely essential to the safe population of the country, and without their introduction entire districts, endowed with the fariest advantages which nature could bestow, must remain unoccupied. He for one felt that he could not conscientiously invite people to leave thir own lands, and spread themselves over the length and breadth of the colony, under such circumstances—exposed to such appalling dangers. The remarks he had made were general, to show the peculiar adaptation of the physical character of the colony for the advantageous introduction of railroads in a degree exceeding that presented by any other country. Even in Arabia, the physical character of which country somewhat resembled theirs, the products of the richest cases were little worth, from the difficulty of traffic; and in their own case this difficulty was commensurately increased, by the almost boundless extent of the wild and desert regions, which the continent of New Holland displayed. With regard to the particular line of road under consideration, he was satisfied that it was the best that could have been selected for making so great and important an experiment. He did not wish to depreciate other lines, he did not dispute the importance of the Great Northern Line to the Hunter, and, perhaps, on to Bathurst, but he considered the line to Goulburn to be the most important, including, as it was proposed, a line to Windsor—a district where the amount of population would well afford to maintain it. He did not deny that there might be some bad land on the Goulburn line, but there was much good land, and one good effect of the railway, was, that it would bring such good land into immediate occupation. He quite concurred in including Windsor in the line, as by taking it in that direction the mountain passes were not so formidable as by the way of Penrith, and the line could ultimately be extended on to Bathurst, as the Goulburn one would to the Murrumbidgee, and most certainly in the end to Port Phillip. The resolution which he had been requested to move was as follows—"That the Act of Incorporation shall provide for the powers usually contained in Acts passed by the Imperial Legislature for the establishment of Railway Companies in Britain, as well as for the special powers necessary to carrying out the projected lines in the colony—shall define the order of retirement of the directors—the qualifications of voters, the limitation of the liability of each shareholder to the amount of his respective shares — the importation of labour, and all such other provisions as it may be agreed upon to propose for enactment to the colonial legislature." Previous to making a few remarks on the resolution, he would observe that there were no insurmountable engineering difficulties presented by the proposed line. The summit level was attained about Berrima, and the elevation above the level of the sea at that place was about 2000 feet. At Goulburn the elevation was very nearly the same, perhaps 100 or 200 feet less. The distance from Sydney to Berrima was eighty miles, and the elevation throughout the way was very gentle. If the Razorback were left to the right, and the direct line, as laid down by Sir Thomas Mitchell, were taken, the whole elevation would be about 1 in 211, an elevation which all engineers know to be so slight as hardly to be perceptible. There might be some parts were it was more, but far greater elevations than that could be overcome. For a long distance beyond Berrima the country was almost level. The principal engineering difficulties, therefore, would be the bridges or viaducts which would be required over the creeks and gullies, particularly Jordan's Creek, if they adopted the line of road he had alluded to. But even the difficulty offered by that creek was not so very formidable, and a bridge over it might easily be constructed at a very moderate expense. In America railways were carried by means of such bridges over great distances. The frame work of such bridges was simple, and formed of wood, and the timber, which was to be got in abundance on the line, was the most suitable for such a purpose. All that was required was, the erection of rough stone piers with timber beams placed on them, and a viaduct so formed was quite sufficient for a railway. The stone could be got on the spot, from the gully at Jordan's Creek, and timber also. On the railway from Richmond in Virginia, over the James River, there was a bridge of such description extending nearly a mile, and a similar one over the Delaware in the State of New York, though the formidable nature of the climate there, obliged them to roof the bridges in, in order to prevent the railway being blocked up with snow. He should recommend that the most direct line possible should be taken, not indeed that they should attempt to cut through a mountain, or pass over lakes or swamps, for that would involve them in too great an expense. The system adopted in America was to avoid these great natural obstacles by going either to the right or left, and this, though it caused the railway to curve off from a straight line, was found to answer well. Congress in America had restricted the velocity of the transit on the railways to fifteen miles per hour, so that although the railroad might describe some abrupt curves, which would be dangerous with the velocity of the English trains, at that moderate speed there was nothing to fear. He remembered that the railroad between Baltimore and Washington described almost a circle round a marsh, which in England would have been crossed by an embankment at an enormous expense. But avoiding such natural difficulties, he would make the line as direct as possible, and not go out of the way for the sake of accommodating little towns, which had their peculiar and petty interests to look to. His own experience had shown him, that if they adopted the most direct line, such places would soon be outrivalled by the towns which would spring up at the different stations on the line—lateral branches might be formed for the advantage of particular places, if it was found beneficial to do so, but he trusted they would not be diverted from doing the greatest good to the public generally, by taking their line in the shortest and straightest direction, for the sake of a handful of people who had their own petty interests to serve. He was quite sure that the colonial legislature would be found ready to afford the same facilities for the construction of railways, as were afforded to English Companies. It was contemplated in the resolution that the liability of each shareholder should be limited to the amount of his shares, and some difficulty was anticipated in accomplishing that. Whether such a limitation could be legally made, he was not lawyer enough to determine, but he did not regard it as a matter of so much importance as some gentlemen seemed to do. In the Direction of such a work, they would doubtless place men of discernment, shrewdness, and ability, men in whom they could place confidence, and who would take care that the expenditure was made with prudence. It must be remembered too that the law expenses, which formed so formidable an item in Great Britain, would be much reduced in their own case. For his own part he saw but little danger: for he trusted they were never going to have a repetition of the Bank of Australia tragedy in the colony. He thought there was one point not mentioned in the resolution, which would require the early attention of the Directors, and that was the acquisition of the land through which the road must pass. It was true that the local Legislature did not as yet possess any power over the land, to grant it away or otherwise; but there was a precedent under which the board of directors might take the necessary steps. In Canada a line extending 750 miles was contemplated, and the directors in the very first instance applied to Sir Charles Metcalf for a free grant of the land actually traversed by the railway, and the right of pre-emption to blocks of land not exceeding 20,000 acres, at each of the stations on the line, at the minimum price of Canadian Crown land, such blocks to be paid for in instalments extending over eight years. Sir Charles granted the first request, but stated that he must advise with the home Government as to the second. There was no doubt that the same concessions which had been made to Canada would be made to New South Wales, but as their circumstances were somewhat different he would recommend a different application for Crown lands. There could be no doubt that the lands for five miles on each side of the railway would at once become very valuable. If the Company did not obtain the right of pre-emption of these lands, they would be brought up by private speculators, who would set down their townships here and there, and sell these allotments at an enormous profit. He thought that the Company ought to have the benefit of the value these lands would attain, and therefore that they ought to seek the right of pre-emption of all Crown lands within five miles on either side of the railway—such a right, of course to be limited for a term of years. A railway was different from a common road, for it was not all along the road that a passenger or a bale of goods could be picked up, but at particular points were stations were formed. The land all along would become very valuable, but at the stations, where towns would spring up, their value would become immense, he had no hesitation in saying from £500 to £1000 per acre. He thought, therefore, that in addition to applying to the local legislature they should petition the Home Government for a grant of all the Crown land traversed by the railway, and the right of pre-emption to all Crown Lands within five miles of the railway, at the minimun price, such right to be limited to a term of years. There was one very important point alluded to in the resolution, namely the importation of labour, and as there was some fear that the formation of railways, might affect other industrial pursuits, by taking away the labour employed upon them, he thought it would be highly prudent that a provision should be made by the Legislature that the company should never employ more working hands on the line, than it had imported into the colony at its own expense, besides women and children, it would also be advisable to ask a third concession from the Home Government, namely that they might be allowed to import labour with the proceeds of the Crown land purchased by them. He thought the effect of such a [illegible] on emigration would be important and beneficial. The labourers employed on the [illegible] would settle down on the land beside it, and the country would thus be populated. The prospect of public affairs at home seemed particularly propitious for such a movement, for though he was not prepared to take a [illegible] favourable view of all Mr. Gladstone's published opinions, he was enthusiastic on the subject of emigration, and they might therefore expect larger measures than had emanated from any of his predecessors. He did not mean to recommend that the Company should import labour expressly to be employed on the railway. They would always be able to procure labour, but they should be obliged to keep up the amount of labour in the colony otherwise employed. It was not his intention to take any shares in the railway, or to take any active part [illegible] ing it—but the interest he felt in it was that of a general philanthropist. He would shortly leave these shores, and probably for a long period, but it was a great gratification to see his adopted land preparing for the introduction of what appeared to him the greatest and most important improvement of the age, and which would too, extend to her benefits larger and more extensive than it could confer on any portion of the globe. Another great advantage it would confer, was, the level it would afford to the labour market, a circumstance which would have a most beneficial effect on emigration. Had such a work been in progress [illegible] years ago, when so many labourers and mechanics were in distress, and receiving alms from the Benevolent Asylum, much misery, and moral and religious degradation might have been averted. He was most happy to see the subject so warmly taken up, and whatever assistance he could give at home, in enlightening the public as to the advantages it would confer on the colony he should be most happy at all times to render.

Dr. NICHOLSON, after the very lengthy and interesting address which had just been delivered, should not trespass long on the meeting. Most of the facts indeed which the subject involved were embodied in the report which had been brought up by the Committee a month or two ago. It seemed to him that the only inducement to invest money in railways must be the prospect of getting a satisfactory return for the money so invested. No doubt the formation of lines of railway would be of incalculable benefit to the public at large; but the object af those who were to form them at their own expense would be the profit which the public could afford to pay for such benefit. The calculation contained in the report, of the cost of the present amount of traffic on the line, £60,000, might be relied on as within, rather than beyond its actual amount. It was impossible that the amount could decrease, and therefore looking at it as the minimum, the next question was the outlay. He quite agreed with his friend who had preceded him, that they must adopt the cheap American plan and that to attempt the expensive English one would be absurd and preposterous. But if the circumstances of the country admitted of the American plan, then the formation of a railway ceased almost to be a matter of speculation, and became a sure and safe investment of money. Since he had entered the room he had been favoured with a paper stating the cost per mile of several of the American lines of road—including the price of the land, labour, materials, and everything. The first line was the New York and Erie, £2720 per mile, New York and Albany, £[illegible] per mile, New York and Haarlem, £[illegible] per mile — the high price being doubtless caused by the dense population of the State giving the land a high price—New England States, £5114 per mile; New Jersey, £[illegible] per mile; Pennsylvania, £9,620 per mile; Delaware, £5,146 per mile; Maryland, £6,171 per mile; Eastern Shore, £2640 per mile; North Carolina, £2300 per mile; South Carolina, £3630 per mile; Mississippi, £5000 per mile. Assuming these statements to be something like an approximation to the truth, the Committee, in estimating the probable cost of railways in the colony, where land and timber were so cheap, at £6000, had certainly adopted no very chimerical notion of the expense. He also agreed with his reverend friend that the road presented but few engineering difficulties; in fact the first thirty miles were almost a complete level. The road over Razorback of course was out of the question, but there were several other lines which might be adopted. There was the road by Menangle round the Spaniard's Hill, and Douglass Hill appeared eligible. It was true Sir Thomas Mitchell's line alluded to by Dr. Lang, by Appin and the Pheasant's Nest, was shorter and more direct, but certainly it did seem to him to offer some engineering difficulties, which would be serious obstacles to its adoption. This, however, it would be for professional men to judge of. The revenue spoken of in the report, £60,000, was certainly short of the actual amount. He had recently visited Goulburn, and had made minute enquiries on this head, and he found numbers of gentlemen paying immense sums annually for the carriage of goods. There was a gentleman in the room (Mr. Bradley) who alone paid £700 a-year—and many others had told him the same thing. The statements made in the report were matters of fact. They were not prospective of any increase of traffic which might be expected to arise from the increased facilities which railway conveyance would afford. But in a young country, in a growing community like this, the traffic must increase. There was one fact in the resolution which had been glanced at by his reverend friend, which appeared to him of the highest importance. He alluded to the limitation of the liability of every shareholder to the amount of his own shares. He however had no doubt that this desirable provision could be carried out, for it had been explained to him by his friend Mr. Unwin in a perfectly satisfactory manner. In England the Railway Companies were all incorporated, and corporations could sue and be sued in their corporate capacity, and not the members of such corporations sued as individuals. There was, however, a provision by which members could be sued individually for the amount of their shares, but not for more. This had removed from his mind every scruple to engage in the undertaking, although, he confessed, had such limitation been impossible, after the experience the colony had had of joint stock companies, he would not have connected himself with it in any way. A gentleman had that day suggested to him one objection to railroads, that they would create a monopoly, and place the inhabitants at the mercy of the company, who would inflict what amount of taxation on them they chose. This argument was so shallow that it hardly required refutation, as it was well known that the English charters limited the amount of profits to be divided to ten per cent, and all increase of profits beyond that was to be applied to the reduction in the rate of fare. With these few remarks he cordially seconded the resolution.

Mr. UNWIN, at the request of Dr. Nicholson, read the following clauses of the English Act for the regulation of Railway Companies:—

"8 Victoria, cap. 16, section 36. If any execution either at law or in equity, shall have been issued against the property or effects of the company, and if there cannot be found sufficient whereon to levy, such execution may be issued against any of the shareholders to the extent of their shares respectively, in the capital of the company, not then paid up. Provided always that no such execution shall issue against any shareholder except upon an order of the court in which the action, suit, or other proceeding shall have been brought or instituted, made upon the motion in open court, after sufficient notice in writing to the persons sought to be charged, and upon such motion such court may order execution to issue accordingly; and for the purpose of ascertaining the names of the shareholders, and the amount of capital remaining to be paid upon their respective shares, it shall be lawful for any person entitled to any such execution, at all reasonable times to inspect the register of shareholders without fee. Section 37. If by means of any such execution any shareholder shall have paid any sum of

money beyond the amount then due from him in respect of calls, he shall forthwith be reimbursed such additional sum by the Directors out of the funds of the Company."

Mr. Campbell Brown moved—"That persons desirous of obtaining shares be required to forward their applications to the Provisional Directors, at their Board-room, 354, Pitt-street, Sydney, in the form annexed, from which share lists will be made up and forwarded to the Bank of Australasia and Commercial Bank, and which lists the shareholders will be required to sign, and pay into the Bank a deposit of one pound per share, and that all subsequent payments shall be made at periods to be fixed upon by the Directors: but that no call shall exceed £2 per share, and that there shall be an interval of at least three months between each call."

Mr. Ralph Mansfield seconded the motion, which was put and carried.

Captain Deloitte moved, "That of the sum raised by the payment of one pound per share, the provisional directors shall not be permitted to expend more than three-fourths, until the arrangements with the British shareholders are completed and the Company fully established. And that the balance remaining after such expenditure be returned to the subscribers in the event of the design not being prosecuted, and that all payments be made by cheques signed by the chairman and three directors."

Mr. Thomas Holt, Jun., seconded the motion, which was put and carried.

The Mayor having left the chair, a vote of thanks for his conduct therein was moved by Captain O'Connell, and carried unanimously.

The late Bishop Epaille.—At a meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the (Roman Catholic) Faith, held on Sunday evening, the Rev. Mr. M'Encroe gave the following account of the murder of Dr. Epaille, which although in substance the same as that published in the *Herald* when the news first arrived, contains several additional details:—"On the morning that the melancholy circumstance occurred, his Lordship, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Fremont, the Rev. Mr. Chauraine, and two lay brothers, put off from the vessel in the boat, with the second mate and four seamen, in order to find a place to form a settlement; they had been five days making excursions for the same purpose. When the boat left the vessel, the second mate enquired from his Lordship to which place they should go, and was directed to proceed to the "unfriendly tribe," a name which the inhabitants of that part of Ysable had got on board the vessel, from all the natives who had previously visited the missionaries having told them that if they went there they would be killed; but in consequence of the different tribes being at war with each other, little attention was paid to this statement. As the party approached the beach, they observed a number of objects on the island, apparently motionless, and scarcely distinguishable from the ground; they at length observed a convenient and proper place for landing, and as they approached the shore some of the party said the objects they saw were posts, and others said they were not men but gray stones. As the boat came nearer to the shore they observed a body of about a hundred natives, some of whom left the beach and went into the bush apparently afraid. Signs were made to them not to be afraid, and an old man with long white hair in a state of trepidation went alongside and examined the boat very minutely, no doubt to ascertain whether there were any arms in it. He had two mangroves in his hand which he gave to the second mate, who presented him in return with a piece of [illegible]. The party then left the boat, two seamen remaining with it, and the natives attempted to pull it on the beach. Contrary to their usual custom the seamen were unarmed, as they were ashamed to go armed while the Bishop and the priests were unarmed. His Lordship, with the Rev. Mr. Chauraine, one lay brother, and a seaman, walked on one side; the Rev. Mr. Fremont, the other lay brother, the second mate, and the other seaman, on the other side. Mr. Fremont by signs asked the natives where their houses were, but received no answer; he then asked who was their chief, when a great number of them proudly lifting up their heads intimated that they were chiefs. One of the lay brothers by signs intimated to one of them, that the club he held in his hand was a very fine one, to which he in the same manner haughtily answered that it was. A boy, apparently about sixteen years old observed the ring on the Bishop's finger and offered him two mangroves for it, his Lordship merely smiled, and the seaman observed that they set a great value upon those mangroves. One of the lay brothers saw an axe in the hands of one of the natives, which he pointed out to Mr. Chauraine, who said that he had also seen one. These axes were not on the short handles they usually are, but had handles four or five feet long, and the axes themselves were very bright. Mr. Chauraine directed his Lordship's attention to the circumstance, and said the natives appeared to be ready to attack them. He said that was true, and asked if the sailors were armed. He then began to return towards the boat, but it was too late, as he had scarcely taken two steps when the native came behind him with an axe, which he raised with both hands, and struck the Bishop a violent blow on the head. His Lordship raised both his hands to his head and cried out. All the natives then yelled, and attacked each of the party individually. The whites were soon separated and could not help each other; the only thing they could do was to try to reach the boat; on their flight thither Mr. Fremont received two cuts on the head, and the second mate one; Mr. Chauraine received a blow on the head, and another on the [illegible], but not severe. A pistol was fired from the boat, and all the natives except three ran into the bush. These three were trying to strip the Bishop of his clothes, when Mr. Chauraine seized a cutlass and ran to protect his Lordship; as he laid his hand upon him a pistol was fired, and the natives ran off yelling. Mr. Chauraine carried the body some distance, but being unable to carry it far, he called for assistance but to no purpose; and he was again, when Mr. Fremont and one of the lay brothers went to his assistance and carried the Bishop to the boat, the natives yelling fiercely and screaming all the time. His Lordship was insensible and bleeding profusely from the wounds; when he was washed and his head shaved, four large wounds, each [illegible] inches in length were discovered. His Lordship lived for three days and a half, during the whole of which time he remained insensible, and departed this life at about a quarter to one on the fourth day." At a meeting of the Roman Catholic clergy, it has been determined to raise, by public subscription, a monument to the late bishop's memory, the precise nature of which has not yet been determined, but will probably be an oratory in the Cathedral.

Police Court Business.—Wednesday.—There were twenty-five cases on the lists, viz.:—Three women and four men for drunkenness; one woman and two men were discharged, two men and two women for not paying the fines, sent to the cells for twelve hours each. There were six cases on the summons paper, viz.:—one for a breach of the peace, dismissed, as no parties appeared, and one on a similar charge, dismissed, as the evidence was not strong enough to support the information, the Bench in dismissing this case intimated to both parties that if they again came before the Court it was probable the Bench would exercise its jurisdiction, and bind all of them over to keep the peace. Three cases for breaches of the George-street Market By-laws, were all postponed for a week. There were twelve cases on the list of miscellaneous charges, to wit, a man for being a rogue and vagabond, a man for a breach of the peace, and another male for an assault, all admonished and discharged; a female for being drunk and using obscene language, paid 5s., and William Walker for riding on his dray, paid 12s. 6d.; Hannah Roberts for being drunk and using blasphemous language, was sent to gaol for a month; Paul Lawler for an assault, was remanded on bail; William Birdsell and John Eckersley for a street robbery, were remanded till to-day; Terence M'Guigan for stealing a shirt, and Maria Monks *alias* [illegible] for stealing 9s. from the till of Charles [illegible], were both committed for trial. The Court adjourned at half-past twelve till nine to-day.

School of Arts.—The opening lecture of the season was delivered by Mr. a'Beckett, at the School of Arts, on Tuesday evening to a numerous auditory. The lecture was a general one: it commenced by some allusions to the connexion between ignorance and crime, the pleasure as well as the importance of acquiring a knowledge of the sciences, and the adaptation of mechanics' institutions to the wants of the community. The lecturer then referred to some of the principal phenomena of natural science, the composition of the air, the chemical actions of alkalis and acids, and which were illustrated by a few of the ordinary experiments. A few remarks were also made upon the mechanical powers, the lever, inclined plane and, pully, and the manner in which these various powers act was shown by a number of beautiful models which belong to the institution. Mr. A'Beckett has a pleasing delivery, and his manipulation in performing experiments is expert and neat. The lecture was well received. On looking over the list of lectures announced by the Committee, we do not see any on mechanics, or physics. We know that in former years, there was a difficulty on account of the impossibility of procuring apparatus, but now that the institution has such a splendid supply of models of every description, this excuse does not exist, and we hope the Committee will be able to supply the hiatus we have noticed.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our various Correspondents.)

PARRAMATTA.

NOMINATION OF DISTRICT COUNCILLORS.

The meeting of electors for the purpose of choosing three District Councillors to supply the vacancies occurring by the retirement, under the provisions of the charter, of Dr. Anderson, J. B. Bettington, and Patrick Hill, Esquires, having been appointed for Tuesday; by noon on that day a very numerous body of electors had assembled in front of the Court House, before which a small but commodious hustings had been erected.

Punctually at noon the Warden (Dr. Hill), came on the hustings, accompanied by the candidates, and their proposers and seconders.

The Warden opened the business of the day by reading the clause in the Charter of Incorporation, under the authority of which they had assembled, and explained the manner in which it was purposed the business of the meeting would be proceeded with. Five gentlemen had declared themselves candidates, and for his own part he trusted the choice of the electors would fall on the best men, and he felt assured from the conduct always displayed by the electors of the town and district of Parramatta, that each speaker would be awarded a fair and patient hearing.

Mr. C. Bethel Lyons said, he had been asked by a very numerous and most influential body of the electors to propose as a fit and proper representative. Dr. Anderson, and with the request made to him, he felt the greatest pleasure in complying, Dr. Anderson having been a resident among the electors for the period of twenty years, was well known to them all, he was a gentleman of ability, integrity, and experience, and during the period he had been in the District Council, it was well known that wherever there had been a shade of difference between the prerogative of the Crown and the liberties of the people, the latter had secured the Doctor's vote. Dr. Anderson had nothing to gain by returning into the Council—he was in every way independent, both in property as well as principle, and from such causes he considered him a most fitting representative. When it was first proposed Dr. Anderson should come forward at the present election, he had declined; but when a numerous body of the electors called on him to do so, he at once accepted the high compliment thus paid to his talent and ability. He (Mr. L.) hoped the District Council of Parramatta would long maintain the high character it has acquired and borne, and those councillors who had hitherto been elected had reflected the highest credit on the electors by their choice, as well as on the Council by the manner in which they had fulfilled their duties. He hoped to see a continuance of such credit. Dr. Anderson's name was the first on the electoral list, and he was sure he would be A1 (a laugh) on the polling day. In the Council a great many objections had been made to him, because he had been a government officer, but the objections he (Mr. L.) desired to hear were substantial ones, not mere clamour. Since the Act of Parliament establishing District Councils, had come into operation, a great deal had been said against these bodies, but the manner in which the Parramatta District Council had worked, had answered all objections. The Legislative Council was jealous of this body, finding it had done with its limited revenue a vast quantity more than that body could have accomplished with the same means, and it was for such reason averse to the electors spending their own money. To the remarks and opposition of the Legislative Council the District Council afforded a most triumphant answer. Dr. Anderson was a tried representative in the Council, and having been requested to stand, he had no doubt he would be placed in the position he ought to be in.

Mr. John Lowe commenced, as some clamour was prevailing, by reminding the electors that all present had been addressed as gentlemen, which word divided was "gentle" and "men," and therefore there ought to be no rashness or clamour; but they should observe order and decency, and he would hint to such as hissed that that was the language of geese—not of men. Dr. Anderson, whom he begged to second, came forward not at his own desire, but by that of a large body of the electors, whose esteem his conduct in the Council had deserved and secured. He was not going to praise him as being a person free from all imperfections, neither should he abuse any of the other candidates; he considered him a fit and proper representative, and therefore seconded him.

Mr. James Smith would beg to propose to the electors an honest man, and one possessing every requisite and necessary qualification. The colony was now commencing to assume something like an English character, the people's rights, privileges, and immunities were being ceded to them. When he examined what the District Council of Parramatta had already done, he found it far more than he could have conceived. The speaker then entered into a detail of the improvements effected by this body on the public roads, which he stated had been put in such an efficient state of repair that they could be travelled by night or day with safety, and if it was considered advisable to see such improvements still maintained, and addititional ones carried out, it was necessary to return such men to the Council as would devote their energies to the accomplishment of these objects. The candidate he had to propose was Mr. Edrop, whom he felt assured would labour to render essential service to the district. Mr. Edrop, by his own exertions, had acquired a large fortune, and was a resident in one of the most thickly populated portions of the district.

Mr. Hamilton, in seconding the nomination, observed Mr. Edrop was generally so well known to the electors that any remarks respecting him would be almost superfluous. Mr. Edrop was characterised by a plainness of disposition, strict integrity, and uprightness of demeanour, and he felt assured if elected would do honour to the constituency returning him. By the term plainness of disposition, he meant plain in his dealings; he was characterised by prudence and caution, which were no bad qualities in a councillor, as he would not be like some of the members in the Council, apt to let his tongue run too fast, and attack any other member with a charge of imbecility of mind, as had lately occurred. In fact Mr. Edrop was a working and not a talking man.

Mr. Mills said, on the present occasion all who had assembled had met to discharge a duty, and it was one of those occasions on which all so meeting met on common ground, the employer and the unemployed—the landlord, and the tenant. There were some people who evidently did not value a vote, for he had heard remarks made by persons congratulating themselves that they had none to give; such people did not know the spirit of liberty. The privilege they were now exercising had been obtained by no light struggle, for this privilege of having a share in the representation had been fought for from the time of the Barons who obtained Magna Charta to the later period of Catholic Emancipation, and the still more recent one of the Reform Bill. It was one continuous struggle for this self-same object. Three representatives were to be chosen—previous speakers had told the electors the men who should be chosen ought to have a stake in the colony, to be what Shakspeare calls "honourable men," respectable men, and men who possess the esteem of their fellow-electors. A person possessing all these requirements and qualifications, was the gentleman he begged to propose, Mr. Isaac Shepherd, of Kissing Point. All must know the value of a good shepherd—(laughter)—and what was a shepherd but an overseer, and that was what was required. Some person had said, Mr. Shepherd was an obstinate man; if by obstinacy it was meant that he stuck most tenaciously to what he believed to be right, then such obstinacy was a matter he had a right to be proud of.

Mr. Hipkiss said, he appeared before the electors most reluctantly, (but it was to execute a duty) as he felt he had but little power or influence beyond what reason and justice afforded. Previous, however, to speaking on the particular question for which he had presented himself, he would beg to offer some few observations on a general one. Many persons had objected to District Councils; in this he did not consider they had done wisely; the existence of these bodies was the germ of liberty and the foundation of self-government; and the time had been when the struggles of ages would not have produced such a boon, and yet there were those who would toss this boon from them as worthless, forgetting that it was ever better to have the power of government in their own hands than to leave it to an irresponsible government, or be legislated for by the home powers. He (Mr. H.) believed orders were in the colony to carry out District Councils,—how far preferable was it then to tax ourselves than to have the Government doing so for us? The District Councillor to be elected ought to be an independent man, one who would attach himself to no clique or party; one who would ask himself on every question whether the measure proposed was a good or a bad one; if the first, to support it: if the second, to repudiate it. Such were his (Mr. H.'s) sentiments, and he would support no candidate who did not entertain similar ones. He believed Mr. Shepherd did entertain such views, and he therefore seconded him. He was a gentleman of plain dealing and much experience; he came from Kissing Point, a locality which had peculiar claims on the district; it had common interests, although a *common* interest with which the other portions of the district had nothing to do; and although it was well known the town voters could swamp its voters, yet he considered in justice and honour it was bound to support a candidate from this quarter.

Mr. Nichols (who, on presenting himself, was received with loud cheers) said, some days since he had intended to take no part in the election, but having twelve months ago pledged himself to Mr. Cohen that he would propose him, he felt himself bound to fulfil his promise. Five very good candidates had offered themselves; his (Mr. N.'s) advice was, "Pick the best." He had never yet, the electors knew, deceived them, nor would he do so on this occasion, and he now proposed to them Mr. Cohen, a gentleman every way qualified. Agreeing with the previous speaker, that members should be chosen from the district, he stated Mr. Cohen was a candidate from such a quarter. There were now five candidates in the field; if Mr. Cohen had not come forward the electors might not have had any election fun at all (laughter); as there would, perhaps, have been no contest. (Mr. Nichols here alluding to Mr. Withers, who was on the hustings, a sharp sparring of words, but withal a humorous one, occurred for some few minutes.) Mr. N. concluded by stating that if Mr. Cohen was found equal in character, respectability, and intelligence to any other candidates, he trusted the electors would consider his claims. He (Mr. N.) believed him to be equal in intelligence and character to any.

Mr. Lucas seconded the nomination.

Mr. Allport said, previous speakers had so ably told the electors what was required, that there were but very few observations for him to make. About the year of his (Mr. A.'s) birth, everywhere around the spot where those now present were standing was one vast wilderness, its sole inhabitants wild animals. When he now looked around him, noted the beautiful river, with the many elegant residences on its well-cultivated banks, and glanced around the town, saw its numerous buildings, and which were rapidly increasing in all directions—among which he might remark he saw erecting one for a very important manufacture,—a splendid example of the energy and enterprise of its proprietors,—he felt convinced that the duty which the electors had this day assembled to perform was no child's play, and in discharging it to day, it should be borne in mind, that it was paying a debt claimed by our posterity, for this day's proceedings might have its influence many years hence. The gentleman he had the honour to propose, Mr. Maurice Reynolds, had been known to him for years; he had received an excellent education, was possessed of an ample fortune, and had the honour, the manners, and bearing of a gentleman, and a resident in the district; his interest and that of the electors was one and the same. Having no employment to occupy his time, such would be devoted to the service of his constituents; and he felt assured that to carry their wishes into practice, would be his constant endeavour. In all the relations of private life, Mr. Reynolds was well known to have discharged every duty most faithfully, and it was an old maxim, that he who had done so would, if called into public life, be found to pay equally well the obligations accruing to him in such situation.

Mr. Blakefield, in seconding the nomination of Mr. Reynolds, observed he did so because he considered him to be the best man in the field, and possessing the moral and intellectual, as well as the legal qualification. He had formed no coalition, but stood or fell on his merits, not wedged in with others, as some of the candidates were; and had moreover liberal views with respect to education. He (Mr. B.) cautioned the electors not to be led away by a clique; Mr. Reynolds was pledged to support their interests, and carry out their wishes in the Council.

The Warden having asked if any of the electors had any other candidate to propose,

Mr. Withers came forward and spoke for about half-an-hour, and ended by proposing Mr. Blakefield. To attempt any report of what Mr. W. said is impossible, he spoke *de omnibus rebus, et quibusdam aliis*, the subjects touched upon being perfectly unconnected, and his comments on them as they arose very discursive; moreover, if a report could be given, it would be wholly unfit for publication, as all he said was an attack on some or other of the Government officers and Dr. Anderson, and the terms applied to these parties were coarse and ruffianly in the extreme, and it is deeply to be regretted that the Warden's good temper allowed the respectable portion of the electors present to have their sense of propriety and decency outraged by the disgraceful exhibition that occurred. At the conclusion of Mr. W.'s harangue, after a seconder to his nomination had been called for, and an elector in the crowd before the hustings performed that office, Mr. Blakefield came forward and said he should give his support to Mr. Reynolds.

Dr. Anderson then came forward and said, the Warden had explained the objects of the meeting, and the gentlemen who had proposed and seconded the several candidates had done so, in such luminous, explicit, and he might add witty speeches, there was little remaining for him to say. It was well known he had been called on to stand, and in complying with the request, he had felt much pleasure in the honour that had so been conferred on him. Of himself he would remark he had been known to the electors for years. A great deal had been said respecting the institution of District Councils, all present were aware that the District Council of Parramatta was the only District Council in the colony in active operation; and he would venture to assert it had worked well, and done a great deal of good, and moreover that it had never in any of its transactions been guilty of any jobbing, and he believed it would be still more useful than it had been; and he was convinced it had, with its present limited means, executed three times more work than the Government would have done with the same resources. The Council had been openly thwarted and maligned in quarters from whence support ought to have been rendered to it, and if it were only for introducing dams in the place of bridges across rivers intersecting the high roads, and which plan was being generally adopted throughout the colony, it deserved credit. He repeated the Council had been crippled in its operations, and reviled where it ought to have had support—viz., in the Legislative Council of New South Wales. He would, however, remark, in the District Council none of its members had ever, at any time, made improper observations on parties not of its body; he was ready to admit it had fallen into some errors; but on discovering it had done so, they were at once confessed and repaired. No so the Legislative Council. What had that body done? They have reviled and made use of bad language towards those who were in every respect as good as themselves, and took shelter under their "privilege." He was thankful the District Council had no such privilege. He (Dr. A.) had abundance of time on his hands, and if he was thought worthy of being elected, he would pledge the electors that he would ever perform his duty as a conscientious man. (Loud cheers.) Dr. A. concluded by intimating he should, between the present time and the day of polling, do himself the pleasure of personally waiting on the electors for their suffrages.

During Dr. Anderson's speech he was frequently interrupted by Mr. Withers, putting questions to him, and which were renewed at the conclusion of his address, when Mr. Blakefield joined Mr. Withers, and requested to be informed if Dr. Anderson could read and write!

Mr. Edrop said, he did not offer himself to the electors from any ambitious views of his own; his intention was not to have come forward, but being solicited to do so, he had acceded to the request, and if elected would promise to exert himself to the uttermost to forward the interests of the district.

Mr. Shepherd, in a brief but forcible speech stated he had come forward unshackled and unbiassed, and as such if elected would enter the Council resolute to serve the interests of those with whom his own interest was synonymous; he should be at all times ready and willing to hear the advice and opinions of others, but he must claim the privilege of being allowed to act on his own free will.

Mr. Cohen said, he was in a different position to the three preceding candidates; they had been solicited, he (Mr. C.) had come forward, and now stood on his own merits, as he last year said he would do. He trusted the three best candidates would be selected. He did not know that he would even now have come forward but from a conversation he had had with the facetious Mr. Hugh Taylor, who on his stating to him his intention, said, "for God's sake Mr. Cohen don't come among such a disreputable set—they are a bad lot." Now he would ask is Mr. Taylor a fit person to tell the electors whom they ought to choose? Whilst he (Mr. C.) continued to reside in the district he should always take a lively interest in its welfare, and if on polling day he should be in a minority, the same feelings that had actuated him in coming forward would still be present with him, and neither his hand nor heart would ever be found wanting in furthering its objects. (Cheers).

Mr. Reynolds, who was loudly greeted, thanked the meeting for the cordial reception they had given him—His motto was "the People and Independence"—and it would dictate the line of conduct he intended to pursue. It had been said, he was opposed to District Councils, which was not the case; his opposition was to a taxation he had heard they were about to impose, which he considered there was no occasion at present to have recourse to, as the Council could work on the revenues derivable from the tolls, and, moreover, the people could not bear taxation; the agriculturists could not afford to pay such and rent also; neither could the town residents do so; and it was well known that in Sydney taxation was most severely felt. If he was deemed a fit and proper representative, his time, and such talent as he might be considered to possess, would be devoted to his duties. The subject of education had been alluded to, but this was not for some time to come likely to occupy the attention of the Council. In towns and thickly populated districts, he was of opinion, the denominational system could be pursued; but he was friendly to that system which separated the religious from other instruction. A remark had been made on his placard—"The People and Independence." He would observe he considered the people as independent of the government, and not the government of the people, and he would give no pledge either to oppose or support the government: if its measures were what he thought bad, he should oppose them; but if good they would have his support.

Mr. Blakefield said; Mr. Oakes, at the last election, had promised to give £10 if he was not elected; he (Mr. B.) would give ten shillings if he was not returned. He felt assured there were better men in the field than himself, and he would ask all who intended to support him to give plumpers for Mr. Reynolds.

Mr. Withers, who at the conclusion of each candidate's address had put to them a number of questions, some of them of a very insulting character, some very nonsensical, and scarcely any of them having the slightest reference to matters connected with the Council,—put an extra number to Mr. Blakefield.

A show of hands was then demanded by the Warden, and as he was about to declare the result, an elector demanded that the candidates should make the necessary declaration of qualification. Some slight delay occurred in getting these written out, but each produced it, and they were severally read.

The Warden then declared the show of hands to be in favour of Messrs. Blakefield, Edrop, and Reynolds, on which a poll was demanded, which the Warden announced would be on Friday. Three cheers were then given for the Queen, and also for the Warden, and the meeting separated.

The attendance of the electors was decidedly the most numerous since the county election, and had it not been for the conduct already alluded to, and which it is to be regretted found some few supporters, certainly not many, but quite sufficient to disturb peace and good order, would have been a credit to any constituency in the mother country.

PICTON.

The weather here has been very similar to what you have had in Sydney. Wheat sowing will be very late this season. There is a great breadth of stubble land still untouched, and every prospect of another severe winter. Grass and water are scanty every where. The general licensing day was held on the 21st; the magistrates in attendance were, John Wild, Esq., M.C., and Messrs. M'Alister and R. Blackwell. Seven general licenses were granted. I cannot tell you the amount of the Census Returns, but I believe the population of the district will number about 1200. I am glad to tell you that the repairs to the bridges are at last commenced.

PORT MACQUARIE.

The returns of the Census of this district have been forwarded to the Colonial Secretary's Office. The entire population of the district is as follows—

Town of Macquarie	499
Prisoners barracks	217
Gaol	38
Hospital	65
Plains and M'Leay River	671
Manning and Hastings	483
	1973
Of these there are—	
Males	1328
Females	645
	1973
The religious return is—	
Church of England	1148
Church of Scotland	217
Methodists	43
Other Protestants	27
Church of Rome	512
Jews	20
Pagans	6
	1973

WINDSOR.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS TO THE HEATHEN.

A respectable and numerously attended meeting, convened pursuant to public notice, in behalf of the Wesleyan Missions to the heathen, was held on Monday evening last, at the Wesleyan Chapel, in Macquarie-street. After praise and prayer, which was offered by the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, George Allen, Esq., Alderman and M.L.C., was called on to take the chair.

Alderman Allen, in taking the chair, congratulated the meeting on another anniversary. It was unnecessary for him to say anything further than to request an attentive and patient hearing to the interesting speeches which would be delivered by the reverend gentlemen on the platform. He called upon the Secretary to read the Report.

The Rev. J. M'Kenny then read the Report, which said it was not deemed necessary, on meeting the subscribers and friends to the Auxiliary Wesleyan Missionary Society for the Windsor Circuit at the present anniversary, to enter into any lengthened detail of the proceedings of the parent institution, as the general and the Sydney reports have been extensively circulated; and as the Committee have the means of supplying their friends with new and interesting particulars, which the published reports do not contain, it is unnecessary in the report to state the particulars which have already been communicated. It is considered sufficient to present a statement of the statistics of the Parent Society, by which a condensed view will be at once received of the mighty work which the blessed God is carrying on in the world, by means of the agency of the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

The statistics alluded to were here read; but as they have already been laid before the public, in published reports of other meetings, it is not thought requisite here to recapitulate them.

The Rev. W. B. Boyce, having been called upon to move the first resolution, gave an interesting and lengthened account of his labours while a missionary in Africa. He said, he had been for fourteen years a missionary among the Caffres in South Africa, and he thought he could not do better than give the audience some account of his labours in that country. He was a young man when he first was sent there, and the locality or station to which he was appointed was populated by a most barbarous people. In Africa, like this country, there is in the greater part of the year a great scarcity of rain; and when he first went to his circuit, he was told by one of the chiefs of the Caffres to examine the country, which he did, and settled near a small and beautiful river, which the chief told him was everlasting. But a dry season came on, and the river was completely dried up; so he went to the chief and asked him why he told him that the river was everlasting, when it was now dry; and the chief answered him and said, that he wished him there to bring rain, because it was very scarce, and that was why he told him lies. He (Mr. B.) met with great difficulties at first settling, but these were overcome gradually. The Caffres used to work on Sunday, but now they have been dissuaded from it; and what is more gratifying, the chief which he mentioned is at present a local preacher among his countrymen. There was another Caffre chief who was a great politician, and who was giving him (Mr. B.) an account and history of a great many chiefs who were now dead; when Mr. B. asked him what he meant by their being dead, and the chief answered that they were gone, consumed, never to be seen again. This first opened Mr. Boyce's mind as to how he was to work a conversion on the Caffres—by explaining to them the immortality of the soul; and then he went on from less to more, until at last he succeeded and they became sincere Christians. He, Mr. B. first had the honour of preaching to a Caffre audience. It was almost impossible to preach during some hours of the day owing to the extreme heat of the sun, but during those hours in which he was not employed in teaching the Caffres, he was teaching himself in the language of the people, which he knew but very little of at first. He preached mostly at sundown, when he sometimes went round four or five villages in the district. He had not been long at the station before he had a severe contest with the chief concerning the ill usage of some of the Caffres by their superiors. He had interfered, and had succeeded in rescuing them from a torturing death which was intended as their fate. Mr Boyce then related the particulars of a strange doctrine of the Caffres, concerning what they called rainmakers. He said that the Caffres believed that their priests could bring rain whenever they liked, on being presented with so many cattle, but this blind idea he was happy to say was now almost done away with. Now, in Caffreland there are a great many missionary stations; they have yearly meetings, half yearly meetings, and quarterly meetings, in short the whole economy of Wesleyan Methodism is practised. The converted Caffres give about one-third of their income to the missions, and that is a great deal for them to do: for instance, they get three-pence per day wages, of which they give one penny to the missions. Now the time will come he believed when the Caffres would be able to support their own Missionaries, but at present the dependence is placed in no small measure on you, and you have therefore a right to inquire whether such contributions by you are properly applied, and what is doing in those lands where darkness so much prevails. Several adults in Caffreland—not to speak of the large numbers of children attending the schools—have been taught to read, and some to write; but an instance has never occurred of one so learning except among those converted to Christianity. He was happy to believe that now the great bulk of the people in Caffreland although they have not made a confession of their conversion, are yet convinced of the truth of Christianity, which circumstance has been brought about principally by those already converted members of the Church who preach and explain the Gospel to the unconverted. He thought, that now in Caffreland there are twelve natives who preach the Gospel with great acceptance to their countrymen. They can both read and write, and have mental faculties equal to many and superior to some in the meeting. There is one Chief who has been converted for the last sixteen years, who is a thoroughly good man. And thus it is seen, that by the grace of God, and through the instrumentality of the missionaries, much good has been done in Caffreland. Mr. Boyce said, he would conclude his speech (of which we have given but a brief outline) by a word to the ladies in explaining the customs of the native women, who are the principal labourers in the country. Polygamy to an awfully great extent prevailed in Caffreland—one man had no less than six wives. He (Mr. B.) narrated in a pleasing way, the manner of performing a Caffre marriage, which very much amused the audience, but particularly the young ladies. In all the mission stations with few exceptions, one man has now no more than one wife, and the ceremony of marriage is in most instances performed in accordance with the English fashion. Mr. Boyce then moved, "That this meeting offers its devout thanksgiving to Almighty God for that sanction and prosperity with which he continues to favour Wesleyan and other evangelical missionary societies in their endeavours to spread the Gospel, and its attendant blessings, throughout the world."

The Rev. S. Wilkinson said, it would confer on him no amiable position to endeavour to follow in such an able manner the glowing sentiments which had been just spoken by the Rev. Mr. Boyce. He was glad to see, and congratulate the meeting in having present the Rev. Mr. Adams. The Church of Scotland has its Missionary Society; the Free Church has its Missionary Society, and we rejoice in the operation and co-operation of the ministers of other Evangelical Missionary Societies. You are aware that our missions are very extensive, but you must also be aware that there is room for more extended labour. He was endeavouring to tax his memory with an account of the operations of the Society, and he would beg to lay the same to the best of his ability before the meeting. It is remarkable, said he, that when Her Majesty's Council had done so much of late to discourage the glorious labours of Protestants in Ireland, by the increasing the endowment to Maynooth, that the Wesleyan Missionary Society is, he was gratified to state, establishing schools in that unfortunate and unhappy land. He referred to Spain, which is bound down by the fetter of Popery, and where, he lamented, the laws and religion precluded the possibility of Protestant missions being established. It is true that there is a mission, and a prosperous one, at Gibraltar, which is called not inappropriately the key to the Mediterranean, but he could not but regret that the missions were confined alone to that portion of the dominions of Spain. He indulged in the hope, however, that, by the blessing of God, the time was not far distant when the Missionary Society would have as good a footing in Spain as in any other country where missions were established. He was glad to pass over to the continent of Africa, of the missions of which so able an account had been given by Mr. Boyce; and to go on to India, where the missions had not been enlarged but were consolidated. The Government regulations are not now as they were heretofore—repugnant to Christianity—but are, on the contrary, favourable to it. No where, perhaps, have missions been more favourable than in the island of Ceylon. Schools have been established in a great many places, and they are some of them the most efficient in existence. He (Mr. W.) then gave some account as to the missions to the aborigines of Australia. There are, he said, two missions employed, and they have been partly successful in endeavouring to bring these benighted children of the woods to a knowledge of the truth. What an interesting spectacle it is to see a group of them (writes Mr. Smithers of Swan River) collected together in prayer. They are now paying attention to the observance of the Sabbath which was never done before, and thus these darkened people, both in imagination and otherwise, are learning to "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." He read with interest in a colonial paper of an examination of an aboriginal Sunday School at Swan River. Oh, how he thanked God for the work. Well might we arise and do something on their behalf, seeing that colonisation is sweeping them from the face of the earth. He must hasten to the South Seas, where the work of the Lord is progressing, although slowly. He passed on to the West Indies and South America, giving interesting accounts of the state of religion there, and remarking, that the sun never set upon the operations of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. The church members of the society number 102,000 persons. Now, is not this an interesting circumstance, and a proof of the inestimable blessings which they confer. Ignorance disappears through the advancement of civilization, and the world is brought at length into a knowledge of the truth. He closed after some other remarks, by seconding the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Rev. Matthew Adam (Presbyterian) was called on to move the next resolution, and said, he hoped the meeting felt as he did—highly gratified at the pleasing accounts given of the operation of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and particularly of the workings in Caffreland, and other places mentioned, and dilated upon by Mr. Wilkinson. He would beg to move the resolution placed in his hands, which was as follows—"That this meeting fully recognises the duty and great importance of all true Christians uniting in ardent and continued prayer to God for the holy influences of His divine spirit to make the Gospel the power of God to the salvation of all who hear it; and to pour out upon his church the spirit of liberality, that the means may be supplied which is necessary to send the gospel into every providential opening throughout the world." He hoped those present would all agree with the sentiments of the resolution, that prayer is the only mode of accomplishing every object wished for and granted by God. He also hoped that along with prayer the means would be supplied, and that those present by their bounty would, in a measure, enable the society to send forward young men to preach the gospel in those heathen lands where only darkness and superstition prevails. He concluded by moving the resolution which he had read.

The Rev. John Innes next came forward and addressed the meeting in support of the cause of the society. He said much had been said by his friend Mr. Boyce about the rain in Caffreland, but he hoped that a shower of a different nature, in a contrary way to the law of gravitation would follow his speech out of the meeting's pockets. He referred to the persecution of Dr. Kally, in Madeira, where bigotry on the part of the Church of Rome had been the means of incarcerating him for a length of time. He had been told that during Dr. Kally's imprisonment, he had circulated no less than 30,000 religious tracts, and that he had sold more Bibles then than he ever did when a free inhabitant. He looked with sorrow at the state of society when Missionaries and Christians were deprived of the right of worshipping God according to the dictates of their own consciences—which is the state of society in Madeira, belonging to the Portuguese, who are Roman Catholics—but we have nothing else to expect from the signs of the times; and it behoves us therefore to resist Popery and fear the Inquisition with as much and greater ardour than the increase of Heathenism. Popery had stolen a march upon Protestantism, from Rome to Oxford, from Oxford to Canterbury, from Canterbury to India, and from India to Australia. We ought therefore all to joint in Protestant union against the spreading of Popery, and stand by the Bible and the Bible only, as the religion of Protestants. He then went on to show the great want of Missionaries. There are actually thirty vacancies, and the Heathens are calling out for, and waiting anxiously for, the Missionaries. He concluded by urging a good collection in the great and glorious cause, and hoped that not one present at the meeting would go home with a fraction in his pockets—"Freely have ye received, freely give"—he therefore trusted that they would open their hearts, and their pockets would surely open. Consistency required them as Christians that they must support the cause. He then seconded the resolution, which, on being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

The collection was then made.

Mr. John Ducker rose to move the next resolution: he said his duty was a simple one, and was merely to move "That the Committee receive the thanks of this meeting for their services during the past year, and that the following gentlemen shall constitute the Committee for the ensuing year:—Messrs. R. Cavenagh, Ducker, S. Marsden, William Paul, Samuel Paul, Robert Best, S. Galleway, Cotton, and Stanton, which was seconded, put to the meeting, and carried.

Mr. M'Kenny then moved, that the Rev. Mr. Adam do take the chair, and "that the thanks of this meeting are particularly due, and are hereby presented to Mr. Alderman Allen, M.C., for his kindness in presiding on this occasion, which was seconded by Mr. M'Arthur, who passed a high encomium on Mr. Allen.

Alderman Allan returned thanks as follows:—He said instead of expecting thanks, he felt an honour in presiding at the present meeting, and that it was a duty he would always be happy to perform, health and strength permitting. He was sorry to see the attendance on this occasion less than at previous anniversaries; he was also sorry to find the collection so small. He hoped they were not retrograding in their endeavours to support the society. (Great cheering.)

The collections were then announced by the Rev. J. M'Kenny, to have amounted as follows:—Sabbath and to-night £9 18s. 6d.; Missionary boxes—Miss Orton's £3 1s. 4½d.; Miss E. Orton's £3 6s. 5½d.; Miss Soole's £4 7s. 8d.; Total £20 14s. 0d.

The meeting, after singing a hymn, was dismissed by the benediction.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FIRE AT SURRY HILLS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—In your report of the fire at Mr. Hanslow's premises, on Monday evening, you state that it originated by a lighted candle being incautiously attached to the side of one of the posts. Your informant has stated that which is not the fact. There had not been a candle in the stable for upwards of one hour and a-half before the fire broke out, and then it was in a lantern. I am as ignorant of the origin of the fire as it is possible for any one to be. As the occupier of the premises, I have deemed it due to myself to give a flat denial as to the assumed cause of the fire.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HARRISON.

May 5.

DIED.

On Sunday, the 3rd instant, at George's Hall, W. R. Kenny, Esq., M.D., aged 54.

MARRIED.

On the 6th instant, at St. James's Church, Sydney, by the Lord Bishop of Australia, James Riley, Esq., of Port Phillip, to Harriet Sophia, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Smith, Esq., of Glen Rock, Sydney.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—The Subscription is 15s. per quarter, or £3 per annum; if paid *in advance* an allowance of ten per cent. is made. No new Subscribers can be received without paying in advance.

In the Country.—The Subscription is 17s. 6d. per quarter, or £3 10s. per annum; if paid *in advance*, an allowance of ten per cent. is made. No new Subscribers can be received without paying in advance. The Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

Advertisements must be paid for previous to their insertion.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE M. U. I.O.F. OF THE SYDNEY DISTRICT.

At a Special Committee of the Members of the Loyal Fountain of Refuge Lodge, No. 3369 of the M. U. I. O.F., held at Host John Dishington's, on Wednesday Evening, the 6th instant, it was unanimously resolved—That in consequence of the recent disturbances amongst the Members composing the Sydney District of the M. U., this Lodge do secede therefrom, and justify such proceedings to the Board of Directors in England.

Signed by order and on behalf of the said Lodge,

WILLIAM HELLYER, P.G.
WILLIAM DIND, P.S.
7382 WILLIAM W. WILKINS, P.S.

THE SHIPPING GAZETTE, AND SYDNEY GENERAL TRADE LIST. No. 111.

Contents:—Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for the week; Lists of Ships in Harbour; Imports and Exports for the week; Clearances; the Shipping Intelligence of the week, including News from the Outports, Port Phillip, and Van Diemen's Land; Vessels Laid on for England; Vessels expected in Sydney; Supreme Court—Holmes v. Flower and others; Returns of the Banks of the colony of New South Wales for the Quarter ended March 31, 1846; Public Meeting—Steam Communication with England; Merchant Seamen; the Eastward Passage through Torres Straits, from India to Australia; Upper Brisbane River Meteorological Report for the months of March, 1844, 1845, 1846; Advancing Australia; Inter-Colonial Steam Navigation; Loss of the Cutter *Domain*; Boyd Town. Commercial—Colonial Produce; Produce received Coastwise; Quantity of Spirits and Tobacco in Bond; Barley; Price Current, &c.

Terms:	£	s.	d.
One copy, per quarter	0	7	6
Two copies, ditto	0	12	0
Three copies, ditto	0	16	6
Four copies, ditto	1	1	0
Six copies, per annum	5	0	0

KEMP AND FAIRFAX, Proprietors.

SUTTOR ON THE VINE.

A FEW COPIES of the above work, on the Culture of the Grape Vine in AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, PRICE 5s. Comprising Historical Notices, Instructions for Planting and Cultivation, Accounts from personal observation of the Vineyards of France and the Rhine, &c. &c.

7246 WILLIAM MOFFITT.

BOOKS, ENGRAVINGS, AND DRAWING PENCILS.

The undersigned has on sale several copies of the undermentioned Works, which will be sold cheap, viz.:—

THE BOOK OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS, containing Portraits of the Duke of Wellington, Earl Grey, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Wilberforce, Earl of Durham, Daniel O'Connell, Earl Spencer, Lord Dunfermline, Lord John Russell, Marquis of Lansdown, Earl of Leicester, Lord Lyndhurst, and Lord Brougham, at 5s.

THE LADIES' CABINET, in 2 vols., gilt, 6s.—above 60 plates and fashions.

ALSO,

SIX PORTRAITS,—viz.: —Victoria and Prince Albert, Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, Lord Brougham, and Daniel O'Connell, for 2s. 6d.

PETER PARLEY'S ANNUAL, 5s. each

PETER PARLEY'S WONDERS OF ART, 5s. each

PETER PARLEY'S TALES ABOUT IRELAND, 3s 6d.

JOAN OF ARC, splendidly bound, 2s. 6d.

ALSO,

MIDDLETON'S DRAWING PENCILS, at 1s. 6d. per dozen.

CHINESE PENS, in elegant boxes, 1s. each

Palace	"	"	1s. "
Italian	"	"	1s. "
Portable	"	"	1s. "

SAND WASH-BALLS, 6s. per dozen.

WILLIAM HEBBLEWHITE, Commission Agent, 577, Lower George-street, *** Opposite the *Herald* Office.

WANTED, A GOOD SERAPHINE. 7366

WHITE AND COLOURED CHINA MATTING.

On SALE by the undersigned, a superior lot of white and coloured CHINA MATTING, 1s. 9d. per yard
China Pens, 1s. per box
Cases containing 100 Envelopes, 1s. 6d. each
Memorandum Books
Ditto, with ass skin leaves
Small Ledgers
Note Paper, &c., &c.

WILLIAM HEBBLEWHITE, Commission Agent, No. 577, Lower George-street, *** Opposite the *Herald* Office. 7369

AMERICAN GOODS, NOW LANDING, EX "IANTHE."

On SALE by the undersigned, a fresh lot of American Goods, consisting of
Cradles
Wooden dippers
Coal scuttles
Barrel covers

ALSO ON HAND,
American chairs, in cases
Hemp carpetting, 1s. 6d. per yard
Cocoanut dippers, buckets, tubs
Cloth, carpet, and hair brooms
With a great variety of goods, to be sold cheap.

WILLIAM HEBBLEWHITE, Commission Agent, 577, Lower George-street.
7370 *** Opposite the *Herald* Office.

FOR SALE, two teams of Working Bullocks, with gear complete; also,
A new Box Dray, with jigger complete
A new Dray, with side irons; and
A new Tumbril Cart and Harness

Apply at Robert King and Co.'s Soap Works, Dickson-street, Sydney. 7106

WOOL, HIDES, AND TALLOW.

THE Undersigned are commissioned to purchase Wool, Hides, Tallow, and Horns, for which they will give the highest market price.

JOUBERT AND MURPHY.

Sydney, April 24. 6542

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE Undersigned are cash purchasers of washed and unwashed wools and sheepskins.

4549 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

THE Undersigned will advance on wool, tallow, and other produce, consigned to their friends in London, Messrs. John Gore and Co.

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.

Spring-street, August 18. 2558

NOTICE.

PARTIES who are about leaving the colony, and wishing to dispose of their Household Furniture, the undersigned is capable to give as high a price to any amount, equal as to dispose of it by public auction. By addressing a note to the undersigned, parties can be attended at their own residence.

Observe,

PHILIP LEVEY,

Upholstery, Furniture, and Bedding Warehouse, 528 and 530, George-street, directly opposite the late Bank of Australia.

A spring van constantly on hire for safe removal of furniture, &c., on most reasonable terms. 6712

MONEY !!!

RESPECTABLE PARTIES can be accommodated with sums varying from £5 to £50, by depositing collateral security, or upon approved endorsed bills. Repayment can be made by either weekly or monthly instalments.

Preliminary application to be made (if by letter, post paid) to

MR. J. F. JOHNSON,
General Agency Office,
7201 North Castlereagh street.

£400.—To be lent on Mortgage, the sum of Four Hundred Pounds, in one or more sums. Apply to Mr. Spencer, Solicitor, 14, Wentworth-place.

May 7. 7231

NOTICE.

THE Depôt at Bungarrabbee being about to be broken up: notice is given, that no further purchases of horses will take place there.

All parties holding cheques, drawn by either of the undersigned, or having any claims against the establishment, are requested to present them for payment and adjustment.

W. W. APPERLEY,
ARBUTHNOT DALLAS,
H. E. I. C. S.

H. E. I. C. S. Depôt, Bungarrabbee,
May 1. 6936

TO CATTLE OWNERS IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICTS.

A STRAY COW is now on the run of the undersigned, at the Richmond River.

DESCRIPTION:—

One yellow cow, branded L.T. She came on the station with her calf by her side (a yellow heifer), but the said calf has been taken away and branded C&S, and was lately running on the "Casino" station, Lower Richmond River.

The owner of L.T. cow can have her by paying at the office of this paper for the advertisement.

WARD STEPHENS.

March 26. 6823

NOTICE.

WILLIAM APPLEYARD, who arrived in this colony in the year 1840, having left his wife in December, 1844. Any person who can give information respecting the above-named individual, is respectfully requested to communicate with the undersigned, who is thinking of getting married again, and they will be handsomely rewarded. Direct—

SARAH APPLEYARD,
7375 Post Office.

WANTED, for two or three months, from the first week in June, a furnished house, in the neighbourhood of the Club, for which a liberal rent will be given. Apply to

Mr. BLOXSOME,
7101 555, George-street.

TUTOR.

WANTED, for a family in the interior, a gentleman capable of teaching French, Mathematics, and the higher branches of Arithmetic. Application to be made, either by letter (post paid) or personally, to D. W., Colne House. References will be required as to qualifications and respectability.

17th April. 6297

WANTED, a steady respectable young Man as a Junior Assistant in the Drapery Business. Apply at 449, George-street. 7365

TO CANDLEMAKERS.

WANTED, two good Candlemakers of sober habits and respectable character. Apply at Robert King and Co.'s Soap Works, Dickson-street, Sydney. 7107

SHEPHERDS WANTED.

WANTED, two or three Shepherds, to proceed to New England; application to be made between the hours of 9 and 11 in the morning, to

MR. GEORGE KING,
7237 14, Jamison-street.

WANTED, for the Club House, a young man as assistant to the cook; a strict enquiry will be made as to character. Apply at the Australian Club House from 9 to 12 o'clock a.m. 7227

WANTED, a steady single woman, as general house servant in a small family. Apply to Mrs. Anderson, Dove Inn, Erskine-street. 7239

THE ADVERTISER, who has had much experience in the tuition of children, as well as the management of domestic affairs, is desirous of an engagement in a family, which would afford herself and child a home, with a small remuneration for her services. No objection to form a small preparatory school for little boys, in any neighbourhood in or near Sydney. Letters addressed, post-paid, to Mrs. Penson's care, Park-street, will receive prompt attention. 7154

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE middle-aged single man, from the West of England, where he was for some years engaged in agricultural pursuits, who arrived in this colony in 1844, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Manager of a Station. As employment rather than salary is his object, he would be contented with a small emolument for his services for the first year. The advertiser has been since his arrival gaining experience in the management of stock at some of the best regulated cattle and sheep establishments in the Northern Districts, from which he can procure the highest possible testimonials to his capability. Address A. B., Tamworth. 7220

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

THE above Reward of *Twenty Pounds* will be paid for such information as shall *ensure* the *detection* and *conviction* of the base and heartless slanderer, who, on the 4th instant, addressed an anonymous and libellous letter to Mrs. Solomon, of Clarence-street, traducing the character of two highly respectable ladies; or a reward of TEN POUNDS will be immediately paid for such private information as shall lead to the discovery of the writer. The most honourable secresy may be relied on.

Apply to Mr. Solomon, Clarence-street. 7221

LOST, FROM INGEBYRA,
£2 REWARD.

A BLACK HORSE, branded SH on near shoulder, rather blotched, blaze face, snip on left nostril, near eye rather walled, about 15 hands high, short switch tail. Whoever will deliver the same at Mr. Brodribb's, Maneroo; or Mr. Gardiner, Queanbeyan, shall receive the above reward. 5912

RING LOST.

A FEW DAYS AGO, a Gentleman's Gold Ring, containing a small lock of hair. Whoever will leave it at the *Herald* Office will receive ten shillings reward.

May 7. 7229

BOARD AND LODGING.

ONE or two gentlemen can be accommodated with the above, in a respectable establishment; or, if preferred, with furnished apartments, in a central situation, on moderate terms. For cards of address apply to A. C., *Herald* Office. 7208

TO LET,

THOSE EXTENSIVE STORES and Offices (with or without the dwelling-house), at present in the occupation of the undersigned. For particulars apply to

A. & S. LYONS,
6361 Pitt-street.

TO BE LET,
FIRST-RATE PREMISES IN GEORGE-STREET.

THE undersigned, retiring from active business, is desirous of letting separately or together, the House and Shop now occupied by him, with an excellent three floor store at the rear of the Shop. Possession would be given on the 1st April.

DRAPERS, GROCERS, IRONMONGERS, and AUCTIONEERS, requiring *spacious* and *substantial premises* for carrying on an extensive business in a *first-rate situation*, have now an opportunity of suiting themselves.

For particulars apply to

J. RICKARDS.

May 6. 7263

BALMAIN.

THE House lately occupied by his Honor the Chief Justice, *close by the Steam Ferry*, is now vacated, and ready for the immediate reception of a respectable permanent tenant, to whom it will be let at a very low rent. Apply to

MR. BLAKE,
6826 At Mount Shamrock, Balmain.

SYDNEY GLEBE.

TO LET, the first Verandah Cottage on the Glebe Road, contains six rooms, has a detached kitchen, a well of water, and plenty of garden ground.

The house is in good repair, and will be let for a term at the low rent of twenty-five pounds per annum.

Apply at 361, George-street, opposite the Market.

May 6. 7241

ALVANLY LODGE.

TO LET, the above cottage, pleasantly situated on the Surry Hills. The cottage contains four rooms and a kitchen, also excellent cellarage, together with a coach house and stable detached; the whole being surrounded with a neatly arranged kitchen and flower garden.

For terms, apply any day, before 10, A.M., to Mr. R. M. Pite, 263, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a house on the Surry Hills, (next door to Major Smyth's) containing five rooms, cellar, detached kitchen, two-stall stable and coach-house, and a well of good water in the yard. Rent moderate. Apply to Captain Taggart, 215, Castlereagh-street, opposite the Seven Stars. 7233

TWO COTTAGES TO BE LET,

PLEASANTLY situated on the Newtown Road: each contains three rooms, with yard and well of good water; also the use of a small paddock. To a permanent tenant rent moderate. Apply to Mr. G. Davis, Toll Gate; or to E. Ford, *Herald* Office. 7125

TO MARKET GARDENERS, DAIRYMEN, AND OTHERS.

TO LET, in the best part of Botany, a Piece of Ground, consisting of 26 acres, fenced in, ten of which have been cleared and under cultivation. It was formerly known as Flynn's Gardens; the distance is two miles and a half from Sydney; there is a cottage on the ground. Rent moderate

Apply to Mrs. Binnie, Brickfield Hill. 7029

DAIRY FARM OR HOMESTEAD.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, about four hundred acres of open forest land, several of which are clear and fit for the plough, with a handsome and commodious dwelling-house of nine or ten rooms, detached kitchen, fences, stockyards, &c., &c. Rent very moderate.

Apply to Mr. S. Elliott, Charlotte-place, Sydney, if by letter post-paid. 6832

TO BE LET OR SOLD,
ON LIBERAL TERMS,

ALBERT PARK ESTATE, comprising 25 acres, with a beautiful Cottage thereon, in thorough repair, and immediate possession can be given. There is likewise an extensive garden, orchard, and grapery, with two small brick cottages in the same, on the Liverpool Road, seven miles from Sydney. The whole being well adapted for any respectable family.

Apply at the Union Inn, Kent-street South. 7099

SALES BY AUCTION

TO DRAPERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, BUYERS FOR THE ISLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,

THIS DAY, 7TH MAY,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,

Three bales 8-4, 9-4, and 12-4 blankets
One ditto 11-4 white counterpanes
One ditto real Welsh flannel
Two ditto imitation and Lancashire ditto
One ditto Scotch twill shirting
Two cases bleached Derby dowlas
One bale cotton and union check
Two bales 72-inch grey sheeting
Two ditto 33 and 36 inch ditto shirting
One case rough brown hollands
One bale extra fine super calico
One case rich printed cashmeres and mousseline de laine
One case men's lambs' wool hosiery
One ditto women's black worsted and cashmere ditto
One ditto India-rubber and cotton braces
One ditto coloured roll jacconets
With a general variety of drapery goods.
Terms at sale. 7189

CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF WINTER SLOPS, &c.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his sale Rooms, 481, George-street,

THIS DAY, 7TH INSTANT,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,

Two bales blue flushing trousers
One " " " jackets
Five " navy blue cloth trousers
One " " " jackets
One " blue wove lambswool shirts
One " men's best large size scarlet serge shirts
One " scarlet and blue serge shirts
One " " " " baize "
One " grey flannel drawers and woollen stockings
Two " assorted flannels.
Terms at sale. 7243

FLEECE AND LAMBSWOOL.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his sale Rooms, 481, George-street,

THIS DAY, 7TH INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

Seven bales washed fleece wool
Four " " lambs "
Terms—Cash. 7242

BOOK SALE.

MR. J. K. HEYDON has received instructions to sell by public auction,

THIS EVENING,
At 7 o'clock,
AT HIS ROOMS, KING-STREET,

A SELECT INVOICE OF BOOKS, AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Jamieson's Dictionary of Mechanical Science, Arts, Manufactures, &c., 2 vols.
Brown's Prospectus, quarto
Ure's Geology, Cowper's Life and Works, 8 vols.
Fife's Elements of Chemistry
Chamber's Architecture, folio
Diversions of Purley, 2 vols.
Campbell's Nisi Prius Reports, 4 vols.
Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, 4 vols.
Henry's Miscellaneous Works
Buffon's Natural History, 4 vols.
Abbé Barruel's History of Jacobinism, 4 vols
Perceval's Anatomy of the Horse
Forsyth's Medical Jurisprudence
Lewis's Topographical Dictionary of England, 4 vols., maps and plates
Carr's Stranger in Ireland, beautiful plates, 1 vol.
Moore's Lalla Rookh, 1 vol.
Lives of British Statesmen, portraits, 1 vol.
London Gazette, 1826-7-8, 3 vols.
Warden's United States of America, 3 vols.
Holy Bible, calf, 1 vol.
Buchan's Advice to Mothers on their and Children's Health, 1 vol.
Browne's Antiquities of the Jews, 2 vols.
Landscape Album; or, Great Britain Illustrated, 2 vols, numerous plates, by Westall and Finden

LAW BOOKS.

Chitty on Pleading, 3 vols, half calf
Bayly Moore's Digested Index to the Term Reports, 2 vols., full calf
Tyrwhitt and Lindall's Digest of the Statutes, 3 vols, full calf
Acts of Council, from 1824 to 1841, 3 vols., half calf. 7260
And a miscellaneous collection of other valuable works. 7222

TWENTY-NINE CASES OF NEW DRAPERY GOODS.

LADIES' NECKERCHIEFS, SCARFS, SHAWLS, DE LAINES, CHALLIS, BALZARINE AND BLONDE DRESSES, PLAIN DE LAINES, TABLE LINEN, GENTS' STOCKS, OPERA TIES, LADIES' CARDINAL CLOAKS, &c., &c., &c.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL Sell by public auction, at his Rooms,

ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 8TH MAY,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
Without reserve,

TWENTY-NINE CASES OF THE UNDERMENTIONED GOODS, JUST LANDED, EX "ST. VINCENT."

Rich satin and velvet scarfs
Ditto ditto ditto shawls
Ditto black balloon fringe
Ditto ditto silk velvets
Ditto printed German ditto
Ditto Chusan dresses
Ditto black and coloured cardinal cloaks
Ditto ditto coloured Corsican ditto
Ditto ditto ditto Spanish ditto
Ditto China wool cardinals
Ditto brocaded satin Napiers
Ditto ditto and embroidered ditto
Ditto Spanish square-end stocks
Ditto armozine and satin opera ties
Ditto ditto ditto bow stocks
Ditto printed corahs
Ditto ditto Pongee handkerchiefs
A large assortment of very superior table linen, in all sizes
Plain French de laine in choice colours
Crape de laine dresses
A large assortment of
OVINGTON, WARWICK, AND OVINGTON'S FANCY GOODS,
consisting of
Handkerchiefs, scarfs, shawls, &c., all the newest styles and materials
French challis and de laine dresses
" Balzarines and cashmeres.

The whole of the above goods can be inspected the day previous to the sale.

Terms at sale. 7126

CHOICE DRAPERY AND SLOPS,
JUST LANDED,
Ex "ST. VINCENT.

LONGCLOTHS, PRINTS, WHITE SHIRTS, PILOT COATS, DRESS COATS, SERGE SHIRTS, CODRINGTON COATS, &c.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL Sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms,

ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 8TH MAY,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
Without Reserve,

THE UNDERMENTIONED CHOICE LOT OF GOODS,

100 Dozen white shirts, linen collars and fronts
120 Ditto serge shirts
100 Blue pilot coats
50 Heavy Codrington ditto
50 Superfine dress ditto
200 Dark fancy vests
100 Sleeved ditto
25 Dozen striped Guernseys
25 Ditto spotted ditto
25 Ditto Scotch twilled shirts
40 Pieces Welch flannel
10 Pieces fine patent merino ditto
400 Ditto fine long cloths
100 Ditto fancy prints
50 Ditto brown hollands
25 Coloured merinos
30 Ditto cotton tick.
Terms at sale. 7128

DAMAGED HOPS.
ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Ex St. Vincent.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
ON FRIDAY, 8TH INSTANT,
At 1 o'clock precisely.

ONE POCKET HOPS, slightly damaged by sea water.

Terms—Cash.

ALSO,

Ten Pockets of very superior HOPS, just landed.

Terms at sale. 7380

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Ex St. Vincent, Young, master, from London.

DAMAGED GLOVES.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL SELL by auction, at his Rooms, on

FRIDAY NEXT, 8TH MAY,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

AD in diamond
R 41 cart case
50 dozen kid gloves, much damaged
62 " " slightly "
Terms, cash 7127

CURSON'S PATENT SALTING INSTRUMENTS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 8TH MAY,
At eleven o'clock,

8 Curson's Celebrated Salting Instruments, of various sizes, in cases complete.

The above can be seen previously to the sale, together with the authenticated testimonials of their efficacy.

Terms at sale. 7378

PAINTS, TURPS, PIPES, FILES, LAMP-GLASSES, BLACK LEAD, &C.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

TO-MORROW, (FRIDAY), 8TH MAY,
At Eleven o'clock,

3 Casks containing—240 cans white lead, and assorted paints
5 Cans, each 5 gallons, strong turpentine
1 Hogshead linseed oil
20 Cases large bowl pipes
1 Case bandsaw and pit-saw files
1 cask lamp glasses
5 Cases black lead
6 Billiard-table lamps—and various other sundries.
Terms at sale. 7379

VINEGAR, PORT WINE, CORKS, PIPES.
TO GROCERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, near Hunter-street,

ON FRIDAY NEXT, MAY 8TH, 1846,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

Three hogsheads vinegar
One bale corks
Two cases pipes
Ten cases Port wine, 3 dozen each.
Terms at sale. 7377

HOLLOW-WARE, METAL SNUFF-BOXES, BRUSH-WARE, TWINE.
TO IRONMONGERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, near Hunter-street,

ON FRIDAY NEXT, 8TH MAY,
At 11 o'clock, precisely,

Three hogsheads hollow-ware, consisting of—
Oval boilers, three, four, six, and eight gallons
Teakettles
Saucepans
One case metal snuff boxes
Two cases brushware
Three cases blacking
One bale twine
Terms at sale. 7376

3760 CHOICE SHEEP WITH HIGHLY VALUABLE STATION IN THE DISTRICT OF MORETON BAY.
WARRANTED SOUND AND NEVER DISEASED.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, 7TH MAY,
At twelve o'clock,

THE following really choice Flock of Sheep, with right of Station and improvements, in the district of Moreton Bay:—

1300 Ewes, aged
1100 Lambs, male and female, dropped in September, 1845.
1000 Maiden ewes (20 months)
300 Wethers, 3 and 4 years
60 Rams, 2, 3, and 4 years

3760

THE STATION

Is situated in the Moreton Bay district, and is capable of carrying from

10 TO 12,000 SHEEP.

The improvements include a very good VERANDAH COTTAGE, constructed of iron bark timber, grooved at top and bottom, and contains a sitting room and two bed rooms. Also, a Store room, measuring 18 feet by 12, with loft, &c. There is detached a large kitchen and sleeping apartment.

Huts for overseers and men
One Stockyard, with five-rail fence complete, and another stockyard with five-rail fence partly made
A very large Grass Paddock, with a three-rail fence
A four-rail pig-proof cultivation Paddock, enclosing 11 or 12 acres of good land, last year under crop.

For Terms and other information apply at the Rooms of the Auctioneer, George-street. 7253

SHINGLE NAILS, HORSE NAILS, SPRIGS, HARDWARE, CURLED HORSE HAIR, COIR MATS, FIREWORKS, WHIPS, SERGE, LATH AND HURDLE NAILS, BRUSHWARE, MUSKETS, TOILET GLASSES, CANDLEWICK, CANISTER POWDER, BRUSHWARE, &c, &c.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

TO-MORROW, 8TH MAY,
At eleven o'clock,

5 KEGS, 1¼ inch, 3½ lbs., Patent Shingle Nails
5 Kegs, 2 inch, 10 lbs., ditto ditto
1 Cask, 6 lbs., horse nails
1 Cask, 8 lbs., ditto
1 Cask wood screws and batten sprigs
1 Cask Scotch T hinges, brass till locks, iron rim locks, stack locks, brass butts, chest hinges
4 Bags curled horse hair, Nos. 1, 2, and 3
100 Coir mats, 30 x 20 inches
50 Coir mats, 40 x 24 inches
50 Coir mats, 50 x 30 inches
1 Case fireworks, well assorted
1 Case whips assorted
1 Case Kersey and white serge
1 Case screws and hinges
10 Kegs lath nails
10 Kegs hurdle nails
1 Cask tacks, assorted
3 Casks brushware, assorted
1 Case hair, nail, shaving, and cloth brushes
1 Case muskets
1 Case best plate toilet glasses
1 Bale candlewick
1 Bale seaming twine
10 Kegs fine powder, in canisters.
Terms at sale. 7254

HORSES AND COLTS.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at the CATTLE MARKET,

ON SATURDAY, 9TH MAY,
At one o'clock,

A LOT OF FIRST-RATE COLTS, and well bred Mares, handled, and well adapted for gig horses.

Terms at sale. 7257

---

100 ACRES OF LAND,
IN THE DISTRICT OF
BOTANY BAY

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms George-street,

THIS DAY, 7TH MAY,
At 12 o'clock,

ALL that Piece or Parcel of Land containing by admeasurement one hundred acres, lying and situate in the district of Botany Bay, bounded on the south east side by thirty-three chains fifty links of Samuel Laycock's farm, bearing west thirty-five degrees south, on the south-west side by a line north thirty-five degrees, west twenty-eight chains, on the north-west side by a line east thirty-five degrees, north fifty-two chains to the present cart road, and on the east side by that road.

Terms at sale. 7251

1000 CHOICE SHEEP.
WARRANTED CHOICE AND NEVER TO HAVE BEEN DISEASED.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, 7TH MAY,
At twelve o'clock,

700 EWES
300 Wethers

1000 Head, more or less

The above are all strong healthy sheep, warranted clean and never to have been diseased; are now running on the Clarence River, and have six months' wool upon their backs.

Terms at sale. 7252

DRIED FRUITS.
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.
EX "OLINDA," FROM OPORTO.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

TO-MORROW, 8TH MAY,
At eleven o'clock,

P L } 10 PACKAGES, each six boxes, long plums
F R } 8 " 6 " round "
F 4 " 6 " figs

22 packages, 132 boxes.
Terms at sale. 7250

CURRANTS, CHETNEY SAUCE, WHITING, BEEF, ROCK SALT, &c.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

TO-MORROW, 8TH MAY,
At eleven o'clock,

9 CAROTEELS PATRAS CURRANTS
4 Cases Chatney Sauce
4 Casks Whiting
9 Tierces Beef
1½ Ton Rock Salt.
Terms at sale. 7255

PORT, SHERRY, AND SWEET WINE.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

TO-MORROW, 8TH MAY,
At half-past twelve o'clock;

8 ANKERS SWEET WINE
3 Hhds. } Sherry
3 Quarter-casks }
2 Hhds. } Port wine
2 Quarter-casks }
12 Cases sherry, ex *Morayshire*
Terms at sale. 7256

POSTPONED TO FRIDAY, 8TH MAY.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GRAND PIANOFORTE, SILVER PLATED WARE, CHINA, GLASS, ENGRAVINGS, SMALL LIBRARY, PATENT MANGLE, &C., &C.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS is instructed to sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on

FRIDAY, 8TH MAY,
At 11 o'clock,

The whole of the household furniture and effects, belonging to a gentleman departing for England,

CONSISTING OF—

Dining room and other tables, sofas, dining and drawing room chairs, cheffonier, wardrobe, carpet and rugs, sideboard, card tables, four-post and French bedsteads, iron bedsteads, marble wash-stand, easy chair, drawing room curtains, fender and fire irons, &c., &c.

EIGHT DAY AND OFFICE CLOCKS
SILVER AND PLATED WARE
CHINA, GLASS, AND CROCKERY WARE
PATENT MANGLE
EXCELLENT GRAND PIANOFORTE, BY COLLARD AND COLLARD
CHOICE ENGRAVINGS

A SMALL SELECT LIBRARY,

Consisting of Byron's, Walter Scott's, Shakspere's, and Crabbe's works, History of England and Scotland, &c., &c.

AND VARIOUS OTHER ARTICLES, IN CATALOGUES, NOW PREPARING.

Terms at sale. 6480

WEDNESDAY, 20TH MAY.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MICHAEL GANNON.

BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, UNDER THE ACT VIC. 5, NO. 17.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions to offer for sale at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH MAY,
At eleven o'clock,

The following valuable properties:—

I.

A HOUSE AND PREMISES at the corner of George and Fort streets, adjoining Cunningham's Wharf.

II.

THREE SMALL HOUSES on the west side of Gloucester-street, with large yard and workshop in the rear.

III.

A HOUSE, corner of Harrington-street and Essex-lane.

IV.

ONE HOUSE, north end of Prince-street.

V.

A WINDMILL at Darlinghurst.

VI.

A SMALL WATER MILL on the Nepean, near to Penrith.

VII.

TWENTY-THREE ALLOTMENTS of Land at Balmain, corner of Johnson's Bay.

VIII.

SIX TOWN ALLOTMENTS at Maitland, Wollongong, Geelong, Gosforth, Petersham, &c.

IX.

ELEVEN FARMS, from 50 to 300 acres each, several of which are situated on different parts of the Hawkesbury River, and others at Lane Cove, St. Vincent, &c.

☞ Full particulars of the different properties, and terms, will be published in a future advertisement. 5858

TO GROCERS, GENERAL DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street, on

FRIDAY, 8TH INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

1 case Van Diemen's Land jams, consisting of—
Gooseberry—damson
Greengage—egg plum
Tamarind—raspberry
Marmalade, &c.
2 cases catsup
5 casks Epsom salts
6 cases bottled fruits
5 cases arrowroot
4 jars carb. soda
2 " rhubarb
10 cases maccaroni
5 cases linseed oil
5 " boiled "
With a variety of other goods.
Terms at sale. 7119

TURPENTINE,
BOILED AND RAW LINSEED OIL.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street, on

FRIDAY, THE 8TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

8 Cans, each 5 gallons, *turpentine*
5 Ditto, each 4 ditto, boiled oil
5 Ditto, each 4 ditto, raw oil.
Terms at sale. 7374

VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE LIBRARY.

MR. BLACKMAN has been instructed by the

REV. DR. LANG, M.C.,

(WHO INTENDS VERY SHORTLY TO PROCEED TO EUROPE,

to dispose of the greater portion of his valuable and extensive Library by public auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street, Sydney,

ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY, THE 13TH, 14TH, AND 15TH DAYS OF MAY, 1846.

Sale to commence at half-past Ten o'clock each day.

The sale will comprise Books of History, Voyages, Travels, Biography, and Topography; including the Quarterly Review, 59 vols; the Delphin Classics, 142 vols.; the Annual Register, 71 vols.; the Oriental Herald, 21 vols.; Rollin's Works, both in English and French; Robertson's Works; WORKS OF GENERAL LITERATURE, Philosophy, Science, and Jurisprudence, including History and Transactions of the French Academy, 48 vols.; Rosseau's Works, 33 vols.; Bentham's Works; Grotius; Puffendorff; British Essayist, 38 vols.; Johnson's Works, 12 vols.; Hume's Philosophical Works, 4 vols.; Reed's ditto: Retrospective Review, 12 vols.; THEOLOGICAL WORKS, including Church History, and Works of Sacred Criticism, in various languages.

N.B.—Catalogues will be ready for distribution in the course of the week. 6782

TUESDAY, MAY 19TH, 1846.

TO PERSONS WANTING RESIDENCES ON THE PARRAMATTA ROAD.

VILLAGE OF PETERSHAM.
ANOTHER SALE,

By Order of the Right Worshipful the Mayor.

OPPOSITE THE CHESHIRE CHEESE, PARRAMATTA ROAD.

MR. STUBBS is favoured with instructions to sell by public auction,

ON TUESDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF MAY, 1846,

At Mr. Brown's, Cheshire Cheese, Parramatta Road,

WITHOUT RESERVE,
At ten o'clock precisely,
The remainder of the Lots forming
THE VILLAGE OF PETERSHAM.
Terms liberal, at sale.

N.B. Refreshments, &c. 7245

ON FRIDAY, 22ND MAY, 1846.

CHELSEA GARDENS,
SURRY HILLS, BOURKE AND VICTORIA STREETS,
AND EXTENSIVE FRONTAGES THEREON.

MR. STUBBS has the pleasure of announcing to all the inhabitants in and near the Surry Hills, and to the inhabitants of the city generally, that he has been instructed to sell by public auction,

ON FRIDAY, THE 22ND DAY OF MAY, 1846,
At 12 o'clock precisely.
ON THE GROUND,

Where a marquee and refreshment will be provided by the proprietor for the comfort of the company.

All that delightful and splendid piece of botanical gardening ground, originally purchased by the proprietor, as the most universally admired spot for carrying into effect the architect's design of a

FAMILY MANSION,

combining all the suitable appendages of out offices, ornamental shrubberies, and pleasure grounds,

SITUATED IN BOURKE-STREET, SURRY HILLS,

between Mr. Robinson's Garden and the property of Francis Fisher, Esq, now subdivided into

FIFTY-FOUR VALUABLE VILLA ALLOTMENTS, VIZ.:—

Forty-four lots, have frontages twenty-five feet by one hundred and fifty.

Ten ditto, ditto thirty feet by one hundred and ten. Nothing can possibly show a greater regard to public opinion than the liberal scale upon which these allotments are drawn out. They are exactly within the means, and just suited to the wants of every person requiring Villa Residences, so much desired by residents in so pleasant a place as Sydney.

It would be quite a *quant. suff.* of a rental to any capitalist buying the whole; but, as every one is to have a chance by the present arrangement, it becomes a general advantage. When we look at the gentle elevation of these allotments, so admirably situated for building purposes, independent of the foreground and its prominent advantages, it is impossible not to be struck with the situation it presents for the erection of Villa Residences, commanding, as it does, the best picturesque scenery, and taking a magnificent scope and view of the vast expansive waters of Botany.

Added to the general estimation in which the Surry Hills is held, as the nearest spot to Sydney for Gentlemen's Seats, or for Market Gardening purposes, is the fact that the land in this quarter has risen in value to a most unprecedented extent. It is not too much to say, that the spread of inhabitants has exceeded all expectation, and takes the lead still in public demand.

People looking about to the right hand and to the left, for preferable and profitable selections of property, often forget that the middle course is the safest. The steady voice of public opinion is sure to keep the stream of prosperity full to the *brink*, whilst the rushing "fresh" of wild speculation is as certain to leave the channel dry.

It is therefore in popular districts like this, and this only, that a man can lay out his money to superior and immutable benefit—happily conscious that every hour at the SURRY HILLS gives additional energies to his mind, and brings lasting comforts to his HOUSE and HOME.

P.S.—A superb sketch and plans at the Mart, King-street, pointing out each lot, &c.

TERMS.—25 per cent. cash deposit, and the residue at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, without interest. 7080

MONDAY NEXT, 11TH MAY.

TO TRADESMEN, DEALERS, AND LABOURERS,
RESIDING IN AND ABOUT PARRAMATTA-STREET.

TWO CAPITAL ALLOTMENTS OF BUILDING LAND, IMMEDIATELY IN REAR OF THAT UNIVERSAL AND VERY POPULAR PLACE OF RESORT,

THE "SPORTSMAN'S ARMS,"
PARRAMATTA-STREET,
OPPOSITE "COOPER'S DISTILLERY,"
BEING
LOTS 4 AND 5 BRISBANE-STREET.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction, on

MONDAY NEXT, THE 11TH DAY OF MAY, 1846,

At the Mart, King-street, at twelve o'clock precisely,

All those two allotments, Nos. 4 and 5, Brisbane-street, (formerly the property of Mr. Thomas May), commencing at the south east corner of lot 5, and bounded on the east by Brisbane-street 36 feet, and just the size for one comfortable house, or two paying tenements by way of rent roll.

Title—Grant from the Crown.
Terms at sale. 7[illegible]

GENUINE IMPORTANT SALE OF THIRTY VALUABLE HORSES,

FROM 3 TO 5 YEARS OLD, ALL BROKE IN, AND NONE UNDER 14 HANDS 3 INCHES, ALL HANDSOME GELDINGS.

BY MR. STUBBS.

MR. STUBBS is favoured with instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction,

ON TUESDAY NEXT, THE 12TH DAY OF MAY, 1846,
At the Cattle Market,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

Thirty genuine valuable superior Horse Stock, consisting of geldings, fit for curricle, cabriolet, cab, saddle, and gig, and for strength, symmetry, bone, and action, cannot be surpassed by any in the colony.

They are all well-bred showy horses, broken in, and none under 14 hands 3 inches. They were got by the celebrated stallions, "Toss," "Emigrant," "Saint John," "Sly Boots," "Jerry Sneak," "Speculation," and Mr. O'Brien's celebrated horse.

And they will be sold without any reserve, on Tuesday next, to the highest bidder.

Terms, cash.

Sale to commence at Eleven o'clock precisely. 7[illegible]

TUESDAY, 26TH MAY, 1846.

LANGLAND'S,
APPROACHING CLARENCE TOWN AND SEAHAM.

The Productive Agricultural and Pastoral Estate of

LANGLAND'S,"

COMPRISING A PRINCELY FRONT OF 1,500 ACRES,

BOUNDED ON THE EAST BY THE "WILLIAM'S," ON WHICH IT COMMANDS

TWO MILES NAVIGABLE WATER FRONTAGE,
BESIDES TWO
TRIBUTARY STREAMS,

WHICH COME FROM THE WESTWARD AND DISEMBOGUE THEIR CONTENTS IN THE RIVER.

MR. STUBBS is much gratified in being selected to offer to public auction, at the Auction Mart King-street,

ON TUESDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF MAY, 1846,
At 12 o'clock,

An Estate which it may be safely affirmed will not yield to any other in the country. It is in fact one of the most delightful Properties throughout the entire colony, and the great difficulty that presents itself to the auctioneer is to do it justice without exciting the envy of the neighbourhood.

"LANGLAND'S" is situated in the County of Durham, the constituency of which is represented by their popular member Richard Windeyer, Esq. It is noticed in the parish of Affington, equi-distant between the two towns of Seaham and Clarence Town, and stands unrivalled throughout the district, its natural beauty and outline will not be attempted to describe, because it must be seen, or it cannot be appreciated.

Viewing it prospectively, its influence upon future elections may be anticipated by its present list of tenants and embryo income.

VIZ.:—

(500 ACRE PADDOCK,)

Part let to Messrs. Miller, Lloyd, and Milton, at £47 per annum
" (Small farm) to Mr. M'Cormack, at .... £35 per annum
" " to Mr. Amblin, at £30 per annum
" " to Mr. Kelk, at £16 per annum
On the falling in of their clearing leases.—
" " to Mr. Creary, at £25 per annum
" " to Mr. Cavenagh, at ... ... £25 per annum

Leaving an independent domain of upwards of

1000 ACRE

To be similarly appropriated and disposed of by way of income.

AS A HOMESTEAD,

Nothing can be more gratifying to the taste and pretensions of a man of rank than the possession of such an estate. It is full of health and resources, and the scenery is everywhere most beautiful, and of great extent.

The river winds through a splendid country, the banks of which are covered with all kind of foliage in endless variety of shades, and its belts with a succession of agricultural farms and gentlemen's seats, such as you sometimes meet with in the West of England.

ADDITIONAL MEMORANDA.

It has been suggested to the Proprietor, by the Surveyor, that the "Langland's Estate" might be safely divided into three separate independent Landed Properties, as follows:

All having extensive water frontages { Lot 1. 420 acres, more or less
Lot 2. 620 " " " "
Lot 3. 460 " " " "

Full particulars of each may be ascertained at the Mart, and their natural boundaries.

Title—Grant from the Crown.

TERMS—Twenty-five per cent. cash deposit, and the residue at three, six, nine, and twelve months, without interest.

☞ Immediate possession. 5[illegible]

BATHURST.

MESSRS. TRESS AND ASHE will sell by auction, at the residence of W. H. Mackenzie, Esq., White Rock Cottage, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF MAY,
At 12 o'clock,

The whole of that gentleman's valuable Furniture, &c., including an excellent and good toned Piano, previous to leaving the district.

ALSO,

An excellent team of working bullocks, dray, harness, &c., complete

AND

About 2800 fine woolled Sheep, warranted clean, (unless previously disposed of by private contract.)

TOGETHER WITH

A number of quiet Milch Cows, Farming Implements, &c. 7[illegible]

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP *and* JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the* Morning Herald *Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Thursday, May 7, 1846.*

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1517932